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# The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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### Singing by the Way.

He sang as the blithe-hearted robin
Sings in a summer day,
Unmindful that any listened
To the music of his lay.
The joy of life and of living
Seemed voiced in the simple strain
That filled the air with such sweetness
As the fields have, after rain.

His weary and toil-worn neighbor
Heard, and was glad to hear,
For into his life of labor
It threw a thrill of cheer.
It lifted his thoughts from sadness,
It charmed away his care,
And the music and its gladness
Brought a blessing, unaware.

We may all be singers, my brothers,
Of songs to help and cheer,
The strain may not be lofty;
There may be few to hear,
But into some life the music
Of the song we sing may fall,
Brave with its faith in the goodness
Of the God who is over all.

Let the joy of our lives run over
Our lips in a cheerful song,
And the world may have more sunshine,
And the faint of heart grow strong.
Sing for the joy of singing,
And sing your cares away,
And share with others the gladness
That comes to you, day by day.
—[Eben E. Rexford, in Detroit Free Press.

## TERRIBLY IN EARNEST.

BY L. G. HUMPHREYS.

They met at the mountains—he a recently graduated Amherst man, she a gay New York belle.

She was seeking a summer's diversion, and as men were scarcer than ever in the mountains she began to throw the spell of her lustrous beauty about him.

As for the man himself, John Hines was nothing but an honest, simple-hearted New Englander of humble parentage and modest means.

So matters went on smoothly for a fortnight or so, until the afternoon train from Boston, on a certain Saturday, brought Maurice Courtney, a dashing young New Yorker.

From that moment the star of poor John Hines was on the wane. He realized the fact with a dull weight at his heart, as he slowly made his toilette and went down to the hop in the evening.

"I am so sorry," Mr. Hines, said the spoiled beauty, when he had made his way to her side and requested the pleasure of a dance with her, "but I am entirely engaged."

Then she introduced him gracefully to Courtney. Hines held his hand out cordially; Courtney neglected to take it, however, and the hint of a sneer curled on his lips, as the hot blood boiled into the other's face at the intentional insult.

Hines flashed a sudden searching glance into the young lady's eyes, and found them bubbling over with suppressed merriment.

"I am sorry, Miss Hoit," he said, "that anything should have occurred during our brief acquaintance which has given you the right to think me other than a gentleman. That you do think so I gather from the obvious fact of your having introduced me to a cad," and without another word he left the room.

Courtney stood petrified, gazing in blank amusement until Hines' figure was out of sight.

"By heavens! That hayseed meant to insult me," he said at last between his teeth.

"He not only meant to, but he did, and that in the most orthodox fashion," was the laughing response.

"Come out on the piazza," he said moodily. "I can't endure the glare and heat of this room any longer." They quitted the ballroom and at the end of one of the long piazzas they seated themselves.

"What have you been doing to this fellow Hines?" he asked, at length.

"Me? Nothing," in a tone of surprise.

"The old story of 'veni, vidi, vici,' I take it, Marion."

At this she laughed a little, a low, rippling, well pleased laugh.

"Well, perhaps so, a little, but what would you have? There really was no one else, and besides, Mr. Hines has proved a great diversion. In the first place he is so thoroughly in earnest that it is almost catching, and in this light I have studied him as a member of an almost extinct species."

Just at that moment a man rose from a hammock, in a dark recess near by, and stepped abruptly before Miss Hoit. It was Hines.

"Miss Hoit," he said, in low, hard tones, which trembled a little in spite of all his efforts, "I trust that you will believe me when I say that I had no intention of playing the eaves-dropper just now. As an earnest man I am sincerely glad that you have received a certain amount of pleasure this summer from studying me as a 'member of an almost extinct species,' to use your own expression. I may also add that I am fervently thankful that affairs have turned out just as they have this evening; for, as an earnest man, I would not ask a woman like you to bear my name—no, not if she were to fall upon her knees before me and confess her love."

"You sneaking, contemptible puppy," ejaculated Courtney.

Before the words had fairly left his lips the young New Yorker had measured his full length upon the piazza from a well directed blow from Hines' massive fist. For a moment he lay there half stunned, and then rose slowly to his feet and sat down again. There was a passion fraught silence, and then Hines' deep voice again broke the silence.

"I ought not to have done that, Miss Hoit," he said, "and I humbly beg your pardon. But there are some things which no man can bear from another. Good night."

"Maurice," she said at last, in a faint and very tired voice, "I hope you are not much hurt."

"I think he has broken my nose," he almost sobbed. "I am going home in the morning. I have had all the acquaintance I care for with a hotel where they keep prize fighters for guests."

"Upon the whole, perhaps it is the wisest thing that you could do, Maurice," she said, thoughtfully.

Maurice Courtney went home upon the early morning train. A week went by and the glorious autumn was upon them. John Hines spent his days in scaling every mountain peak within a radius of 20 miles, and was seldom home until the late hours of the night.

As the time went on Miss Hoit found herself thinking more and more persistently of the awkward New Englander, and this feeling became at last an unsatisfied yearning which gave her no peace. The young lady realized that there was more than idle curiosity at the bottom of her fervent prayer, to again stand face to face with John Hines.

One afternoon Miss Hoit, after an hour's aimless wandering, found herself on a wooded hill which faced the hotel, a mile or so away. How long she sat there she did not know, but finding the shadows beginning to deepen around her, she started to retrace her steps.

While hastening down a steep decline the girl's foot caught in a narrow crevice in a rock and she slipped and fell heavily forward. Her foot she could not release, and the severe wrench which she had given to her ankle in falling, made the torture almost unbearable.

Then she screamed for help, but heard no response save a faint echo from the opposite hillside. Again she lifted her voice in a frenzied cry, and this time she heard a faint and far off halloo, which soon proved to come from Hines.

"Hello!" he exclaimed as he came in sight, "what is the matter down there?"

"My foot! my foot!" she sobbed. It is caught in the rocks. I think my ankle must be broken."

"I will cut the boot. Now be brave," and he carefully ripped the soft kid of the boot to the sole. "There, can you draw your foot out now?"

"Oh, no!" she moaned; "don't ask me to do that. I cannot."

"Will you let me, then?" he asked.

"Yes. Only do be careful! I am afraid I shall cry out if you hurt me."

Slowly and carefully he extracted the little foot. Then he lifted Marion to an upright position beside him.

"I do not know how I can thank you for what you have done," she said, with a faint smile.

"Never mind that now," he returned, brusquely. "If you will put your arm about my neck and allow me to put mine about your waist, I think that perhaps we can get on slowly in that way."

With a slight blush she did what he requested. But the first movement resulted in such intense anguish that the poor girl uttered an involuntary cry of suffering and tottered against him, white and trembling.

"That will never do. I cannot walk," she gasped.

"I see but one way, then," was the business-like reply. "You must let me carry you."

"I am very heavy," she said, demurely.

"You look like it," was the dry answer, as he lifted her in his powerful arms and bore her carefully down the hill.

That evening, after the badly sprained ankle had been duly operated upon by the village surgeon, Miss Hoit found herself sufficiently comfortable to receive Mr. Hines. For some time she lay in perfect contentment, listening to the sound of his voice as he conversed easily, most of the time with her mother.

At last he rose to go. The elder lady had already quitted the room and they were alone.

"I may as well say good-bye as well as good night, Miss Hoit," he said, holding out his hand. "I'm going in the morning."

"Going!"

"Yes, my holiday is over and stern life begins for me tomorrow. I am glad to part with you as a friend and as a true friend to wish you all the happiness through life. Good-bye."

She still held his hand firmly clasped in her own, with face averted and crimson cheeks.

"John," she whispered at last.

At the sound of his name, the blood left John Hines' face and he bent quickly down over her to catch the low words which she was evidently struggling to utter.

"You said once that you would not ask a woman like me to bear your name, even though she were to fall upon her knees before you and confess her love. I—I can't get down on my knees, you know, but—but—"

She hesitated, faltered, and then looking bravely up into his eyes, and clasping both his hands in her own, she said: "Can't you see that you will break my heart if you leave me now, John?"

Looking down into those beautiful, tearful eyes, now overflowing with the light of love, he evidently did see it, for he stayed.

### Formidable Wasps and Famous Ants.

Of the wasps found on the island of Ceylon one species is so formidable that it is regarded with the utmost dread by the unclad natives. It builds nests seven feet long and two feet in diameter. The famous termites, commonly called "white ants," although they belong to the order of the dragon fly, infest Ceylon in countless swarms, devouring everything eatable, and even gutting the timbers of dwelling houses so that the latter are reduced to mere shells. They erect great mounds of clay ten or twelve feet high, the material for which is brought from beneath the surface of the ground. Below the ground a cave of corresponding dimensions is necessarily scooped out, and here, under the multitude of miniature cupolas and pinnacles which canopy it above, the termites hollow out the royal chamber for their queen, with spacious nurseries surrounding it on all sides. Store rooms occupy the lower apartments and all are connected by arched galleries, passages and doorways of the most intricate and elaborate construction. In the center and underneath the big dome resides the queen—a hideous creature with the head and thorax of an ordinary termite, but a body swollen to one hundred times its usual and proportionate bulk and presenting the appearance of a mass of shapeless pulp. From this great progenitrix proceed the myriads that people the subterranean hive. Destructive as they are, the "white ants" serve one or two useful purposes. So finely do they powder the clay out of which they build their hills that the goldsmiths of Ceylon employ it in preference to all other substances for making crucibles and moulds for their finer castings. Their devouring propensity has been turned to good account by naturalists who secure the perfect cleansing of moliuscan shells by simply leaving them exposed to the attacks of the termites, which consume all the animal parts within a few hours, even to the innermost and otherwise inaccessible whorls.—[Washington Star.

### A Remarkable Mathematical Feat.

Professor Truman Henry Safford of Williams College is one of the most remarkable lightning calculators now living. A gentleman who had heard of his power and wished to test it, said to him one day: "I have a little problem for you, Professor Safford. I was born August 15, 1852, at three in the afternoon. This is June 20, 1883, and it is just three o'clock. Now can you tell me my age in seconds?"

The great man frowned, bent his head and began to walk rapidly up and down twisting his mustache and clasping and unclasping his hands in his nervous way. After a moment or so he returned to the answer, which was somewhere in the billions. The gentleman produced a paper containing the problem worked out, and said with a superior smile: "Well, you're several thousand out." The Professor stretched out his hand for the paper, and, running over the calculation, said contemptuously: "Humph! You've left out the leap years."—[Buffalo Commercial.

### Relics of the Clam-Eating Man.

Near Astoria, Oregon, there is a deposit of clam shells which cover an area of over four acres and which is piled up in some places to a depth of more than ten feet. The number of shells in this heap is simply incalculable. Thousands of wagon loads of them have been hauled away to make roads with, but even that amount is hardly noticeable as far as the diminution of the heap is concerned. This immense shell heap is one of the few relics of the clam-eating tribes once inhabitating that portion of the Pacific Coast. Many of their rude tools have been found round about the place, which must have been the headquarters of thousands of those unknown people for centuries. The chief tool used by the clam-eaters seems to have been clam-openers made of whales' teeth. There is from sixteen inches to two feet of soil on top of these shell beds, and trees supposed to be five hundred years old are growing upon them.—[St. Louis Republic.

## ARTIFCIAL ICE.

### Jack Frost Plays a Very Small Part in this Crop.

### Machines Which Make and Saw Blocks of Solid Water.

The annual harvest of ice in the United States is now nearly 35,000,000 tons, and this often being insufficient for the demand, Yankee genius has made good the deficit. Professor Twining of New Haven owes his distinction to the fact that forty years ago he demonstrated the feasibility of making ice in large quantities by the use of chemicals. Sulphuric ether was the principal agent employed by him, and the method he employed is still known as the "compression" system. Subsequent tests, however, showed that anhydrous ammonia, or ammonia gas, best answered the purpose of artificial refrigeration.

"There are," says a recent authority, "three principal parts in the complete ice or refrigerating machine—the engine and ammonia pumps, in which the dry gas is compressed to the point of liquefaction; a condenser, in which the compressed gas is cooled into a liquid form, and a series of evaporating coils, in which the liquid gas re-expands into a gas, thus cooling the air or water in which they are plunged. The ammonia is supplied to the machine from heavy iron drums, it being first allowed to enter the evaporating coils, whence it is drawn into the compression pumps, when it begins its ceaseless round of compression, liquefaction and expansion.

"The ice machine is really a cold producing machine, and is utilized chiefly for refrigerating purposes. There are two methods, the direct expansion system and the brine system. By the former plan the gas expands into coils disposed in the rooms to be cooled; by the latter plan the coils are immersed in huge iron or steel tanks, their size varying with the size of the plant. These tanks are filled with brine, which rapidly falls to a temperature far below freezing. From these tanks the intensely cold brine circulates through a system of pipes, and returns again and again to the tank.

"In the making of ice cans or moulds are plunged into the brine tanks and distilled water is frozen in the cans. The complete method is as follows: The exhaust steam, after it has done the compressing of the ammonia gas, is utilized. This steam is passed through a volume of water to wash it, in order to take out the oil or traces of oil. The steam is then filtered and after that condensed into water again. The same water is used cooling the compressed ammonia gas before the liquefaction of said gas takes place. After the water has been condensed it is never allowed to be exposed to the atmosphere, but is kept in a system of pipes up to the time that it is filled into the cans or moulds in which the ice is frozen.

"The water passes through the filter and condenser into a so-called regulator, which works automatically, and thence is taken into a deodorizer for the purpose of doing away with the unpleasant taste and smell of condensed water. The deodorizer is chiefly composed of animal charcoal. From the deodorizer the water circulates through a system of pipes, and is cooled by the machine again to a temperature of from 32 to 35 degrees.

"Thence it enters into the molds or cans. To freeze a block of ice, say of 300 pounds, requires sixty hours of constant work under a temperature of about 18 to 20 degs. Fahrenheit. It is necessary to freeze slowly in order to get absolutely crystal-clear ice. Then it is taken out, sawed into suitable sized blocks, and is ready for delivery to customers." For a plant which will turn out fifteen tons in twenty-four hours the running cost is estimated at $1.50 a ton. This of course does not include the outlay on the original investment for machinery.

Nearly every large city of the United States now has from one to a dozen establishments where ice is manufactured. All of them are said to be doing a profitable business, and the annual output is estimated at 8,000,000 tons.—[New York Advertiser.

### How Spurious Coins are Detected.

"Here's the way we test coins in the Treasury." And the expert swiftly poised the dollar piece horizontally on the tip of his forefinger, holding the thumb a quarter of an inch away from it, and gave it a brisk tap with another coin. A clear silvery ring sounded out. "Good, but here; listen;" and he repeated the operation with another coin that gave out a dull, heavy clink that ceased almost as soon as it began. "Type metal and lead; moulded, too. That is a wretched counterfeit." "How do you tell that it was moulded?" He held the two coins so that the light struck on their edges. "Just compare the reeding, will you, or milling, as most people call it.

"In this genuine coin this is very clear and sharp cut, in the counterfeit it is coarse and dull. That is because it is moulded instead of being stamped in cold metal like the Government coins." "Why do the counterfeiters not use the same cold process?" "It costs too much and makes too much noise. With a mould, you see, a counterfeiter can carry on his work in a garret, and if a policeman comes in he can shy the whole outfit out of the window. But it takes great power to run a die. Still some high-flying counterfeiters do use them, and their work is usually harder to detect, though it is never so perfect as that of the Government mint."

"What is the surest test for counterfeit coin for popular use?" "The looks of the reeding, as I was telling you—the milling, by the way, is on the face of the coin and not on the edge, as most people think. That's the surest and easiest thing, but of course other tests have to be used, especially for weight and thickness. A little scale for weight and measure is the handiest thing to settle that. Then, for plated coin a drop of acid squirted on the edge where the plating wears most will chew up the base metal in a hurry." "What acid do you use?" "For gold coin a mixture of strong nitric acid 6 1-2 drachms, muriatic acid 15 drops, and water 5 drachms, is used; for silver, 24 grains of nitrate of silver and 30 drops of nitric acid with one ounce of water. One drop is sufficient. If the coin is heavily plated we scrape it a little before putting on the acid."—[Springfield Republican.

### Silk Culture in Kansas.

It may seem strange, but Kansas is now the only silk-producing state in America. Other states grow cocoons, but only Kansas now unwinds the delicate fibre with which the worm cloisters itself from the world.

The reason is that the two government stations, one at Philadelphia and one at Washington, received no appropriation from the last Congress, and the experiments at these points must stop for the present; for silk-raising in America is commercially yet in the experimental stage.

All of the stations, called filatures, where the silk is reeled, and there are only three of them, have required federal or state support. The third filature is in the little town of Peabody, 184 miles west of Kansas City, on the Santa Fe road. It is known as the Kansas silk station, and last year received from the State Legislature, dominated as it was by the farmer element, an appropriation of $7200. Dr. L. A. Buck, superintendent of the station, had asked for $10,000 but he says he received more than he expected, for every appropriation was very closely scanned. The Legislature may well have been liberal with the Kansas silk station, for it is the forerunner of an industry which promises to bring the state great wealth and fame. Supt. Buck in his last report to Gov. Humphrey says that cocoon-raising is extending to every quarter of the state. The applications for eggs come from forty-six counties.

### Maimed at Gettysburg.

He was plainly a veteran, and he looked with interest several times at a man who held a handkerchief to the side of his face. After a while he said:

"Toothache, mister?"

"No; wounded."

"Where'd it happen?"

"Gettysburg."

"You don't say so! Keeps coming open, does it, Cap'n?"

"Yes. It hasn't shown any sign of healing yet."

"You don't say so! Bullet, wasn't it, Major?"

"No; cut."

"That's bad. I tell you, Colonel, those sabres leave a mighty nasty place nine times out of ten."

"No doubt of it."

"I s'pose ye got your pension for that long ago, didn't you, General?"

"No."

"You ought to have a pension, sure."

"Well," replied the man with the handkerchief. "I haven't had time to apply for it yet. You see I only got this wound yesterday, when I happened to be in Gettysburg on business and had the barber shave me in a hurry."—[Washington Star.

### Bombay's Great Waterworks.

Bombay, India, has opened magnificent new waterworks, supplying the city by gravity with 31,000,000 gallons of water daily. The water is brought from a great artificial lake and passes through sixty-two miles of tunnel. The waterworks, including the dam and aqueducts, are among the famous engineering works of the time.—[New York Journal.

### None Was Required.

"And when you asked her to wed, she declined?"

"Yes; she dismissed me without ceremony."—[Puck.

## BURNED THE STOCKADE.

### Trouble Between Miners and Convicts in Tennessee.

### A Prison Destroyed and the Inmates Sent Away.

A Nashville (Tenn.) dispatch says that the scenes enacted at Briceville, Coal Creek and Oliver Springs one year ago when the free miners rose up in arms against convict labor and, capturing the prison stockade, applied the torch to them, have been repeated at Tracy City, the stockade at the branch prison there being burned. In this case the convicts were not released, but the 390 men were taken from the stockades and mines placed on board box cars and sent to Nashville. The wires were cut by the miners to prevent communication between the local representatives of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company and the home office in Nashville, and all the engines in the railroad yards were held for a similar purpose, but the convicts were guarded.

At 5 o'clock A. M. a committee of miners awoke E. O. Nathurst, Superintendent of the mines for the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, and asked him that the miners be allowed as many hours' work in each week as the convicts. Mr. Nathurst replied that he would submit the matter to the company and do what he could.

The committee then left, and Mr. Nathurst, knowing that a secret, oath-bound organization had been formed some weeks ago for purposes unknown, at once began to suspect trouble. He went to Deputy Warden Burton, and together they began to circulate among the miners, who were gathering in groups, and to try to influence them to keep quiet.

At 8:30 o'clock an organized body of 150 men, 100 of them armed, advanced on the stockade. To capture it was the work of a minute. Without undue confusion every piece of property belonging to the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company was carefully removed to a safe distance, and the convicts who were in the stockade were led out under guard.

Then the torch was applied, and at 9 o'clock the buildings were a mass of flames. The miners at once proceeded to the mines, took possession of the convicts, marched them to the railroad station, and loaded them in box cars. Next the telegraph wires were cut and a guard was placed over every engine in the yards to prevent it from carrying the news down the mountain.

Between Sewanee and Monteagle the convicts cut the train in two, and ten or fifteen made a break for liberty. Several shots were fired. Mat Wilson, white, was killed, and Tom Smith, colored, wounded. Six or eight made good their escape. The train was held at Cowan until orders to come on were received from Nashville.

There has been much dissatisfaction among the free miners at Tracy City because of the lease system, which allowed the bulk of the work to be done in the mine by convicts. Yet the miners at Tracy City have been among the most conservative in the State, and the company has had very little trouble with them. They have been promised to support no party or candidate in the coming election that was not pledged to the prompt abolition of the system. Governor Buchanan stated that the convicts would be brought to the main prison at Nashville and kept until a new stockade could be built, when they would be returned, as had been done at Coal Creek.

### More Convicts Released.

At 8 o'clock in the morning between 150 and 200 miners made a sudden descent upon the prison stockade at Inman, Marion County, Tenn., after capturing on their way to that place, fourteen guards who had been ordered from Nashville to assist the regular guards in defending the stockade from invasion. The miners stopped the train at the trestle, and, taking charge, ordered the engineer and conductor to take the train back to Victoria. The mob then continued on their way to the mines at Inman, and, surprising the guards on duty at the stockade, compelled them to surrender, a task that was attended with little difficulty, although the guards numbered sixty-five. The next step was to call out the guards and convicts who were in the mines. When they appeared they were told to march to Victoria, and they complied with the order. It was the intention of the mob to lay the stockade in ashes, but they were asked by Mr. Anderson, the Superintendent, not to do it. They said they would not burn the stockade, but would tear it down, and with this threat they left the place.

When they came to Victoria they made the convicts enter coke cars, and when everything was ready they gave the train men instructions to proceed.

The 275 convicts driven out of Inman arrived in Nashville at night, and were taken to the prison by the State officials, the lessees having informed the Governor and Board of Prison Inspectors that they would have nothing to do with them.

Governor Buchanan announced his determination to use every lawful means in his power to preserve order when the application in proper and legal form was made to him by the civil authorities. The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company officials stated that they would reopen the mines in a few days, as soon as they could organize a force to work the ovens, and that convicts might not be used again at these mines.

### Free Miners Repulsed.

The excitement among the free miners in Anderson County, Tenn., which was intensified by the developments first at Tracy City and then at Inman, resulted in the holding of secret meetings at which the decision was reached that a bold effort should be made to release the convicts at the Oliver Spring mines. These mines are four or five miles distant from the Coal Creek mines, where the soldiers have for months been guarding the two hundred convicts employed in digging coal there. The miners intended to destroy the stockade and other buildings by fire after they had set the convicts free, and thus for the second time in a year strike a strong blow at convict labor.

Arming themselves with guns and rifles, they made the attack at 3 o'clock in the morning. The guards, some twenty-five in number, were game, and volley after volley was exchanged, the result being the wounding of several men, three of them being guards and the others miners. One man, a guard, received a mortal wound. During the firing the convicts were considerably excited, but the officials kept a close watch upon them, and after the departure of the miners quiet was restored.

Governor Buchanan was notified, and troops were forwarded to Oliver Springs from Chattanooga and Knoxville on special trains. The troops reached the stockade at Oliver Springs by night, and immediately went into camp.

During the afternoon a band of 100 miners, armed with Winchesters, took possession of a train on the Knoxville and Ohio Road, at Coal Creek, bound for Clinton, where they hoped to be able to intercept the reinforcements; but they were too late.

### Oliver Springs Captured.

The victory of the guards at Oliver Springs over the free miners, as detailed above, was followed the same night by a second attack upon the stockade, with different results. Eight hundred miners assembled at Oliver Springs at night, compelled the soldiers and guards at the prison stockade to surrender, captured the stockade, burned it, and forced the troops to conduct the convicts to Clinton for transportation to Nashville, via Knoxville.

It was the general impression among people distant from the scene that a terrible fight would take place, because the guards at Oliver Springs had repulsed several hundred men in the early morning. However, the opposing forces were so large that, believing surrender was preferable to almost certain annihilation, the fifteen guards and twenty-eight soldiers decided to give way. Having expelled the convicts and their protectors at this place, the miners, who were strongly reinforced, expressed their intention to make an attack upon Coal Creek, five miles distant, where nearly 200 convicts were in the stockade, guarded by probably 125 men and forty guards under the command of Colonel Anderson.

Great pressure was brought to bear upon Governor Buchanan to call out the entire National Guard. Before deciding upon ordering the State Guard to the scene of the trouble Governor Buchanan opened telegraphic communication with the Sheriffs of the Counties of Hamilton, Knox, Roane, Morgan and Anderson. These officers were directed to summon as many men as might be deemed advisable and to go at once to Oliver Springs and Coal Creek.

The Sheriff of Anderson County, the county in which the two mines are situated, was reached with the greatest difficulty, owing to the lack of telegraphic facilities. He sent a reply to the effect that he was powerless to act in the matter, and positive orders were for a second time given him.

### Coal Creek Also Captured.

At 10 o'clock P. M. the news reached Nashville that the troops at Coal Creek had also surrendered to the free miners after a bloody fight.

The battle began at 2 o'clock P. M. All night long the miners had gathered on the mountain sides and in the valleys. They stole in from secret and hidden paths. They poured in over the rocky ridges of the mountains. They came in wagons and on horseback. They stole locomotives and trains and swept toward their mountain rendezvous. Every man was armed and some doubly armed. Not only did they carry guns, pistols and knives, but some had dynamite.

In the stockade, called Fort Anderson, stood Colonel Anderson with about 150 militia and guard. He had sent word to the miners that he would never surrender. They asked him again and again to come to terms. He said no surrender every time.

The first assault was after repeated warnings. It is known that it was bloody, and that several miners were killed. The wires were cut, and the meagre information first came by courier. The message brought was that some of the convicts were captured by the miners, and that in a sally the militia recaptured them.

A second attack followed. This resulted, despatches stated, in death on both sides. The third followed, and the booming of the Gatling gun of the militia and the howitzer of the miners was heard miles away over the hills and mountains. In the third attack the despatches say, Colonel Anderson was captured.

Night came on, and in the course of the darkness the final attack was made. Coal Creek fell, and the reign of terror and of anarchy in Tennessee was complete.

The troops sent from Nashville and other points were unable to reach the scene of the fight, the trains having been stopped by reason of the destruction of the tracks and small bridges. The excitement thoughout Tennessee was intense, and from many quarters came offers of assistance, but arms were scarce, and there were more men than guns.

## THE LABOR WORLD.

TEXAS has no legal Labor Day.

A UNION of lead glaziers has been formed.

THERE are gloomy prospects for the cotton trade in England.

THE typewriters of Chicago are about to organize a trades union.

OVERTIME has been practically abolished in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

UNION barbers at Haverhill, Mass., have agreed not to shave non-union men.

OWING to the Homestead strike the price of structural iron advanced $4 per ton.

THE Government is preparing to enforce the eight-hour day law on governmental contract work.

FARMERS in the West are offering as much as $2.50 a day to men to help them harvest the grain crop.

THE compositors roofers of St. Louis, Mo., gained a strike that guarantees them $2.25 for a day's work of eight hours.

SERVANT girls in California receive on an average $25 per month. Nurse girls are paid $13 to $20, and good cooks from $30 upward.

THE latest reports to the general office of the Knights of Labor from Australia say that the Order is growing wonderfully in that country.

THE Iron Moulders' Union of North America has cast 13,695 vote in favor, and 4565 votes against, opening the World's Fair on Sundays.

THE Java Government, heretofore dependent upon compulsory labor in coffee growing, intends now to try paid labor by the contract system.

ACCORDING to Secretary Cooper, of the Iron League, the Board of Walking Delegates costs the workingmen of New York City $150,000 a year.

DROUGHT sufferers from Mexico are coming into the United States in great numbers, and are offering to labor for their board or for twenty cents a day.

IN Great Britain the yearly loss in wages through ill health is about $55,000,000, and it is estimated that forty per cent. of those who start in business fail, March being considered the slackest month for business.

THE Carriage and Wagon Makers' International Union, in session at Columbus, Ohio, provided for organizers in each State, and ordered that any person in the union who becomes intoxicated shall be summarily dismissed.

DURING the last five years the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators has reduced the hours of labor and advanced the wages of its members in 200 cities. The receipts at the general office were $32,720.54, and the expenditures amounted to $21,918.87.

## NEW YORK AT THE FAIR.

### The Handsome Building Now Being Erected at Chicago.

The New York State Building at the World's Columbian Exposition is now in course of construction in Jackson Park, Chicago, according to the plans of Messrs.

THE NEW YORK BUILDING.

McKim, Meade & White, architects, New York City. The building covers an area of 14,538 feet, exclusive of terrace and porticos, which cover an additional area of 3776 feet. Apex of tower roofs, ninety-six feet.

The building is in the style of Italian Renaissance, a villa in character, rectangular in form, approached on the south by a flight of fourteen steps, forty-six feet wide, giving access to a grand terrace fifteen by eighty feet, from which the loggia or open vestibule, forty-six feet by seventeen feet six inches, is reached. In the selection of the style of the building the architects and the Board of State Managers were guided by several conditions of climate and surroundings, and after careful reflection, believing that in the school of the Italian Renaissance the best opportunities exist for a successful comparison with the larger buildings of the Exposition, they decided to adopt it in the design.

Partaking of the domestic as well as the palatial, this building will form, not only a headquarters for the State of New York, but a house for the comfortable reception and entertainment of visitors from all over the world.

THE annual report issued by State Comptroller Heppenheimer shows that during the past year there were 1500 accidents on all the railroads in New Jersey. The number of persons killed in the accidents was 331; 204 were killed or injured by jumping from trains in motion. The elevation of the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks in Jersey City has greatly lessened the number of fatalities.

## LATER NEWS.

THE little town of Delmar, Del., has been almost wiped out by fire. About fifty buildings, covering three acres, were destroyed, entailing a total estimated loss of $75,000.

A BUCKWHEAT TRUST has been formed, with a capital stock of $5,000,000. Incorporation papers have been filed at Trenton, N. J.

PRIVATE ELSAESSER, one of the militiamen ordered out during the switchmen's strike at Buffalo, was shot to death by the accidental discharge of a rifle.

JABEZ A. BOSTWICK, the Standard Oil Trust millionaire, met with an accident during the burning of the stables at his summer residence at Mamaroneck, N. Y., and died in ten minutes. Two stablemen were burned to death in Mr. Constable's adjoining stable, which was also destroyed by fire.

SIX men were killed and fifteen injured, several fatally, by the wrecking of a construction train at Coshocton, Ohio.

MICHIGAN Democrats at their State Convention in Grand Rapids nominated a ticket headed by Allen B. Morse for Governor.

EX-SENATOR JOHN C. SPOONER heads the Wisconsin Republican State ticket put in the field by the Convention at Milwaukee.

THE Ohio People's Party, at a State Convention in Massillon, put in nomination a full ticket, with S. C. Thayer for Secretary of State at the head. About forty of the eighty-eight counties were represented.

JERRY. SIMPSON, renominated for Congress in the Seventh Kansas District, has been endorsed by the Democrats.

A STATE CONVENTION to devise means for securing better roads in Iowa was held at Des Moines, with nearly 1000 delegates in attendance.

LOGAN MURPHY was taken from jail and lynched at Mount Sterling, Ky. He had killed his father. While in jail he attacked two fellow prisoners, one of whom died.

THREE highwaymen held up and beheaded a man near Ellensburg, Washington. Vigilantes pursued the highwaymen, and after capturing them hanged them to a tree.

FIFTY persons were seriously injured by the collapse of a grand stand at Lannemazan, a summer resort in the Pyrenees.

FIVE vessels were wrecked during a storm on the New Brunswick coast.

FOUR inmates of a workmen's lodging house at Tredegar, England, were burned to death.

RIGID quarantine against Russian vessels has been established by Sweden and Denmark on account of Asiatic cholera.

THE Republican State Convention of Delaware met in Dover and nominated Rev. Jonathan S. Weller, a Methodist clergyman, for Congress by acclamation, and also Presidential electors.

CHARLES H. PECKHAM, sixty-two years old, walked into the station house at Fall River, Mass., and declared that he had killed Mr. and Mrs. Borden, for whose mysterious murder Miss Lizzie Borden has been arrested. Peckham was evidently insane, and little stock was taken in his story.

HON. WHITELAW REID spoke at the Convention of the Illinois League of Republican Clubs at Springfield, Ill.

THE Common Council of Battle Creek, Mich., has put a boycott on Carnegie bridge steel and iron.

A SPLIT occurred in the Texas Democratic State Convention at Houston. Governor Hogg was renominated by one faction.

ADMIRAL GHERARDI has been ordered to Washington, and will then go to San Francisco to take charge of the naval parade next spring. This will leave Commodore Walker in command of the North Atlantic Squadron.

WILLIAM HARRISON BRADLEY, of Illinois, present Consul at Nice, has been transferred to Copenhagen in place of H. B. Ryder, under arrest for embezzlement and forgery.

WALES has had a severe earthquake shock.

FIRE destroyed three hundred houses and rendered 2500 people homeless in Servodsk, Russia.

THE notorious Duke of Manchester is dead in his thirty-ninth year. He married a New York City girl in 1876, but deserted her for a London concert hall singer named Bessie Belwood. The marriage of the Duke's mother, the Dowager Duchess of Manchester, to the Duke of Devonshire, took place only two days before his death. He left three children.

EUROPE has had a hot wave, the mercury rising to beyond the one hundred mark in some places.

THE Swiss villages of Grindelwald and St. Stephen have been destroyed by fire. Fifteen hundred tourists at the former place lost everything they possessed.

## G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

### Sixty Thousand Veterans Expected at the Opening in Washington.

It is expected that 100,000 people will visit Washington at the coming Grand Army encampment, 60,000 of whom will be veterans. The encampment opens September 19th, and Chairman Edson says there is no lack of money to provide for the entertainment of the big crowd. A number of buildings are being put up to be used as sleeping barracks, two of which will provide for 30,000 men. The feeding of such a large number of people is no slight task, but the arrangements which have been made promise well. The railroads are making great preparations, and expect to be taxed to their utmost capacity. The parade on the last day of the meeting will be a monster one.

## INDEMNITY DEMANDED.

### The State Department Asks Nicaragua to Pay $25,000.

The Government of Nicaragua, Central America, has been asked by Secretary of State Foster to pay $25,000 indemnity for ill-treatment of Dr. Myer, an American citizen. Dr. Myer went to Nicaragua four months ago to make explorations. A report was circulated that he was a conspirator, and one night he was told to choose between death and leaving the country. He choose the latter. He was not allowed to depart in his own way, but was arrested and sent to the coast in a car with seven Nicaraguan political exiles.

While the Doctor was in Nicaragua all his letters were opened by the Government. They included one from United States Minister Shannon under the United States seal.

AN insane Chinese at Hillsboro, Oregon, chopped off his right hand at the wrist. He stoically made two strokes with a hatchet before the member dropped off. The only explanation that he made was that the hand "stealee," and he wanted to rid himself of the dishonest portion of his anatomy.

# The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.


FOR PRESIDENT:
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
WHITELAW REID,
Of New York.

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT:
CHARLES C. POOL,
Of Pasquotank,

### WHERE?

The question is asked, If the tariff were abolished or materially reduced, where would the Government raise the revenue necessary for its support?

From internal taxes, of course. How should these be levied? The Democratic party says, "Levy an income tax."

Would the readers of the CAROLINIAN like this? Suppose the tariff were reduced by $100,000,000, and this amount were taken from the people by an income tax, would that be a lighter burden than the tariff?

How many of our citizens knew that the tariff is a tax? How many feel it as a tax? How many of our older citizens remember the income tax, its inquisitorial character and how heavily it bore down upon them?

No. Abolish or largely reduce the tariff on imports and the masses of the people, under the inspiration of the Democratic leaders and press, would insist that the burden of government support should not be placed upon them.

The workingmen would not be the only ones to suffer by the importation of the goods of pauper Europe, by the consequent loss of employment and the general reduction of wages which would inevitably follow. Nor would the manufacturers alone suffer by the closing or partial closing of their concerns.

No. It would be a blow at every interest and every citizen, high and low, for the enormous expenses of the Federal Government must be met from some source, and the millions received from the duties levied on foreign goods must be replaced by millions levied upon the goods, chattels and business interests of our own citizens.

### HIGHER CULTIVATION MAKES MOST PROFIT.

The amount of fertilizing material in the soil, and the cultivation given determine the amount and value of the crop. A wise farmer, then, who desires to make his work pay, should not make it his first effort to plow and plant a great area of land, but rather to see how rich he can make a limited amount, and then to apply the most thorough cultivation to that.

If this principle should be generally adopted as the basis for all agricultural work we would soon see much better crops as a rule, farms under higher cultivation, better profit for the farmers, and less that "farming don't pay."

The Democratic clubs that were to knock the political persimmons in Wisconsin and Michigan have gone awry and knocked the party in the head. That party is always getting stung with its own stinger or kicked by its own mule.

Mr. Cleveland will not be compelled to enquire next November in the plaintive tones of the inebriated Congressman: "Where am I at?" He went to the headwaters of Salt River in 1888, and will at once recognize his surroundings.

While Cleveland was decidedly of opinion in 18894 that one term was enough for a President and found his view cordially endorsed by the public in 1888, he desires to see this year, if the people really meant him that time.

At the Democratic Senatorial Convention of the 2nd Senatorial district at Washington on the 16th inst, C. L. Pettigrew esq., of Washington county, and Mr. S. M. S. Rollinson of Dare were made the nominees.

The "force bill" decoy, which the Democrats are using to allure voters this year, has already lost its drawing power. It is a painted duck with a wooden head, and it is too awkward to deceive anybody.

It may be true that Cleveland is better than his party; but a man can be better than the Democratic party and still not be particularly remarkable for virtue.

The luckless Democracy no longer asks "Whither are we drifting?" but plaintively inquires "Where am I at?"

Cleveland's letters are carefully confined to issues that are not involved in this campaign.

The only "Force bill" North Carolinians know anything about is the infamous Democratic election law.

### FARMERS PROTECTED.

A prominent journalist calls attention to the fact that one of the most significant results of the Senate investigation of prices was the discovery of an advance in nearly all agricultural products after the passage of the McKinley act. This advance was so marked that if it had not been for the great decline in sugar there would have been an increase in the price of food. As it was, there was a diminution in the cost of living even in this class.

But if was not obtained at the expense of the farmer. He obtained better prices for his products than he did before the passage of the act, while the cost of nearly every manufactured article which he bought declined. This was the precise result the framers of the McKinley act hoped to accomplish so far as farmers are concerned.

But while the prices of farm products rose in consequence of increased foreign demand caused by scarcity of food in Europe and the negotiations of Reciprocity treaties favorable for the promotion of the export trade, there was not a corresponding increase in cost to the consumer. The fact stated broadly is that, when there is a rise in wholesale prices for farm produce, there is not a corresponding increase in the retail prices to the consumer.

### THE PEOPLES' PARTY STATE CONVENTION.

The State Convention of the Peoples' party at Raleigh last week was largely attended. The following ticket was nominated: Dr. W. T. Exum of Wayne for Governor; R. A. Cobb of Burke for Lieutenant Governor; Dr. L. N. Durham of Cleveland for Secretary of State; W. H. Worth of Wake for Treasurer; Col. Thos. H. Long of Buncombe for Auditor; R. H. Lyon of Bladen Attorney General; Rev. J. W. Woodey of Guilford for Superintendent of Public Instruction; W. A. Guthrie of Durham for Associate Justice; and Col. Harry Skinner of Pitt and Marion Butler of Ashe for Electors at-Large.

The platform adopted, among other things, insists on strict economy in State administration; full development of our educational system; encouragement to the agricultural, mechanical and manufacturing industries of the State, and a fair and honest election law.

Senator Peffer of Kansas, in an interview the other day, expressed satisfaction at the condition of the Peoples' party. In speaking of the South, he said;

The Democrats are making a lot of of noise about the "Force bill," but they would be wiser if they looked after some of their Congressmen. Senator Ransom of North Carolina and Senator Call of Florida are opposed to Cleveland, and I don't think they care whether he wins or not.

The action of the late Democratic House has done the Republican party untold good. It went in with a great hurrah, pledged to a reduction of expenditures, annihilation of the McKinley act and the passage of a free coinage bill, and adjourned without accomplishing either; but, on the contrary, increasing the expenditures far bepond that of any opening session since the war.

One of the best proofs that the McKinley tariff is a success was the refusal of the democratic House to attempt to repeal it. That body scolded and abused every one connected in any way with the tariff, but feared of the workingmen deterred the House from laying violent hands upon this Republican legislative masterpiece.

The campaign in Maine is in full swing. The election there occurs in about three weeks, and Mr. Reed is on the stump scoring the democrats in his customary effective way, ridiculing their pretensions to economy and reform. The record of the Fifty-second Congress is a first-rate Republican campaign text-book.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19th, 1892.

Chairman Carter of the National Committee is as silent as Quay was when he held the same position. When he was in Washington this week he absolutely refused to be interviewed for publication, but he told your correspondent that the preliminary work of the committee was all in good shape and that the Republican party was presenting a solid front to the enemy. He also intimated that while the committee was not placing any special dependence upon getting any electoral votes from the South, believing that Harrison and Reid will be elected without them, it has excellent reasons for believing that there will be a break in the solid South next November. A very pleasant incident of Mr. Carter's visit to Washington, and a surprising one to him, was the presentation to him by the employes of the General Land Office, of which he was Commissioner when elected chairman of the National Committee, of a gold watch and chain.

It has truly been said that the Democratic party thrives best when times are bad, and it is probably because they recognize that fact that some of the Democratic leaders hatched up the scheme of trying to force gold to a premium by demanding the redemption of treasury notes in gold coin, which failed so miserably in New York early this week. Treasury officials smiled when asked about the scheme, and say there is no danger of its succeeding. Nevertheless it shows that the Democratic party leaders would be perfectly willing to throw the country into a financial panic, with all its accompaning missery, in order to gain a few votes from the ignorant who always hold the political party in control of the government responsible for all financial troubles. It is one of the most disgraceful cases of political chicanery in the history of the country and ought to prove a boomerang of sufficient force to knock the Democratic party out of existence. It is by no means the first time that the Democrats have tried to destroy confidence in our financial system. Away back when a Republican Congress authorized the resumption of specie payments and a Republican administration did resume, every prominent Democrat upended himself and howled "it can't be done." But it was done, just as gold was the other day paid for those treasury notes presented at the sub-treasury in New York. The question for every intelligent voter to ask himself is should the party which has repeatedly attempted to injure the financial system of the country and to precipitate a panic be trusted to control the country.

After being unprotected for many years, work has been begun at old Fort Washington, a few miles below Washington on the Potomac river, which will it is expected result in making it difficult, if not impossible, for a hostile vessel to approach the National Capitol. The defenses at this important point will when completed consist of four 12 inch guns, six 10 inch guns, three 8 inch guns, eight 12 inch mortars and an extensive system of submarine mines. In addition, what naval officers say will be the most complete and destructive torpedo defenses in the world will cover the bottom of the river in front of the fort.

### Going to Do, but Never Do It.

Hon. T. B. Reid.

The Democracy are never on the defensive. They have never done anything in this generation to defend. If you defend a fort you must have built or captured it. If you defend an action you must have done it or approved of it. If you defend a principle you must believe in it.

"No Democratic leader ever wearies his audience by a catalogue of his party's achievements in this generation. He never tires them by saying what they have done. It is true that, in moments of quiet contemplation, they sometimes imagine that they fought the war and emancipated the slaves and elected Lincoln. You never hear of their approving of any of Lincoln's acts, however, or approving the fashion the war was fought. They sometimes indulge in statements of what they are going to do, but they never do it.

THE FRIENDS.—The annual meeting of the Quakers, or Friends, was held at High Point, North Carolina, the past week and the exercises were interesting and largely attended. There are not a better people or denomination under the sun and they command veneration and respect wherever they choose to cast their lot as individuals or an organized body. The Friends in this State number five thousand and hail principally from Randolph, Guilford, Alamance, Chatham, Johnson, Perquimmons, Wayne, Northampton, Martin and Surry counties. They are classified in the following quarterly meetings: Eastern, Contentnea, Western, Southern, Deep River, New Garden, Tadkin Valley and Friendsville, Toms creek, all of which are largely attended.—*Winston Republican.*

### Democratic Economy.

Albany Journal.

The present Democratic House, elected to economize in public expenditures, had appropriated up to July 1, $486,884,775 or $42,460,212 more than the House of the "Billion Dollar Congress" at his first session.

Allowing the House 170 working days—a liberal estimate—it has appropriated $2,856,145 a day every day since it met.

Deducting adjournments, it will doubtless be found that the House has averaged $3,000,000 a day during its actual sessions.

Democratic "economy" is an expensive luxury.

### Interesting Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits.—Alex. Wadsworth, Druggist.

### Fifth Industries.

How many farmers there are who never taste of cauliflower, celery, okra, egg plant, salsify, kale, Brussels sprouts, or Lima beans, and who seldom eat lettuce, spinach or any dandelions excepting those that spring up wild in the pasture! And pears, peaches and other small fruits are almost unknown upon their tables, as are melons. Yet a little labor would furnish them in abundance at a trifling cost, while those who have no land will spend no small part of their day's toil in procuring these things. If any man ought to be able to afford to indulge in the luxuries of life it should be the one who can get them at first cost.

Take Simmons Liver Regulator for dyspepsia, biliousness or headache.

A report made by the penitentiary shows that there are now 1,179 convicts, of which 179 are in the prison, 125 on the canal near Weldon, and the remainder on farms near Weldon and Wilmington. The railway work is all completed, and, for the first time in many years, no convicts are on that class of work.

If you want to enjoy your meals, strengthen your digestion with Simmons Liver Regulator.

### Republican State Convention

July 23th, 1892

A Convention of the Republican party of North Carolina is hereby called to meet in the City of Raleigh on Wednesday the 7th, day of September, 1892, to take such action regarding the nomination of a State ticket as said Convention in its wisdom shall determine.

The Chairmen of the several County Committees of the State are requested to at once call County Conventions for the selection of delegates and alternates to said State Convention, pursuant to party plan of organization. Each County will be entitled to two delegates and two alternates for each member it may have in the lower house of the General Assembly. It is earnestly hoped and expected that full and fair notice of the holding of Township and County Conventions will be given, so that the will and choice of the people may be fully and fairly expressed in the selection of delegates to the State Convention, and that the delegates may be the more sure of representing the party's loyalty, and the free, independent opinion of the party.

By order of the Committee.

J. P. WARREN, J. C. DAVIS,
Secty. Chairman.

### NOTICE.

The Republicans of Pasquotank will meet in regular County Convention at the Court House on Elizabeth City, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, the 3rd day of September, 1892, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the republican State Convention.

J. S. WILSON,
Chairm'n. Ex. Com.

### No Longer a Democrat.

To the Editor of the Press.

SIR—I have been a Democrat all my life, but I am forced at last to admit that the principles, or rather want of principles, of that party are too much for even me to digest. I have been forced to this conclusion by the free trade platform of the party.

The American workman is too intelligent as a individual to calmly submit to reduction of his wages to the level of Europe's laborers and will give the pro-British Democracy a terrible reminder of their power at the polls next November.

A REPUBLICAN.

Kidney affections of years standing cured by Simmons Liver Regulator.

Take the Executive Mansion at Raleigh is a cozy little presented to Governor parlington by King George II, in 1755.

A stitch in time, Take Simmons Liver Regulator and prevent sickness.

There is at the State Agricultural Department a jar of beautiful tea of North Carolina growth, which will be sent to the World's Fair. It was raised by Miss J. M. Smith, who has a Tea Farm near Fayetteville.

Take Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the bowels regular. One dose is worth $100 dollars.

BAKER
Needing a scale, or Cabinet in which you want build anything, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is good; cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaints and Neuralgia.

### NOTICE

NORTH CAROLINA, Pasquotank County.
In the Superior Court.

John F. Davis, Plaintiff, vs. Harvey Perry and wife, Alice, Timothy Lilly and wife Hannah, Defendants.

The defendants, Harvey Perry, and wife and Timothy Lilly and wife Hannah, will take notice that the plaintiff John F. Davis has commenced an action against them to compel the execution of a deed for one-half of the following real estate, to-wit: Seven hundred acres in addition to said one hundred acres in addition to said one-half, pursuant to the terms of an agreement made and entered into about April 20th, 1884 and recorded in Pasquotank County. And the said defendants will further take notice, that they are required to be and appear at the next term of Superior Court for the County of Pasquotank, to be holden at Elizabeth City on the 3rd Monday of September, 1892, then and there to answer or demur to the complaint or the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated at office of Clerk of Superior Court for the County of Pasquotank at Elizabeth City, this the 1st day of August, 1892.

J. B. OVERMAN,
Wm. J. Griffin, Clerk Superior Court,
Atty. for plff. Pasquotank Co.

*Nervalgic Persons*

And those troubled with nervousness resulting from acute or overwork will be relieved by taking *Brown's Iron Bitters.* Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.


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W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

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See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

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Will open its Fifteenth annual term on Monday, September 19, 1892.

Both Sexes. Prepares for Business or College. Shorthand and Typewriting added to the curriculum. Music a special feature of the School. Low rates of Board and Tuition. Send for Catalogue. Address

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SEASON OF 1892.

The Steamer "Clarence," new and elegantly equipped, will make regular trips until about the 15th of September. An entire change has been made in the management of the Hotel. The services of an EXPERIENCED CATERER AND FIRST CLASS HOTEL COOK AND A FULL TRAINED WAITERS Have been secured. A lady of refinement and experience has accepted the position of Matron. Visitors will make excursion trips from the Hotel to the Ocean. Teams will be kept on hand for use of guests of the Hotel.

THE BEAR

will be carefully stocked with pure wines and liquors, and will be under the management of a scientific and expert attendant. Every effort will be made to add to the pleasure and promote the happiness of the guests.

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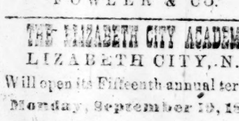

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all "Feverish" conditions. When used promptly, in the first stages, will prevent Malarial Fever, Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, and quickly relieves all serious conditions in Hay Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

*Guaranteed to Break up Chills and Fever, Ague Cake and LaGrippe at once. No Bad Effects.*

A Medical Record Without Parallel:
*Yellow Fever, Jacksonville, Fla., 1888; Typhoid Fever, Negaunee, Mich., 1889; Malarial Fever, Chills and Fever, Colds, Scarlet Fever, Measles and Influenza or LaGrippe.*

The Proprietor's guarantee with $1.00 bottles. Sold by Druggists at 50c and $1 per bottle. Prepared by Diffusible Tonic Co., Sturgis, Mich.

DIFFUSIBLE TONIC
FOR
CHILLS

TOWER'S FISH BRAND
Oil Clothing

is warranted the Best in the World!
Is more WATERPROOF,
Is STRONGER, and
will WEAR LONGER

than any other goods manufactured.
Ask for the "FISH BRAND." Take no other.
A. J. TOWER CO., Sole Agents, Boston, Mass.

$21 $23

SPECIAL RUN No. 16.
GREATEST VALUE ON EARTH.
Tyler's Famous Antique Oak Roll Curtain Desk complete, see special circulars.
No. 4004, 2 ft. 6 in. long, net $16.00
No. 4008, 4 ft. 6 in. " " 21.00
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Also see new 150 page circulars for 1892. Great cut of about 40 per cent from former list. BOOKS FREE, postage 10c. Shipped from St. Louis Store or Indianapolis, Ind.
EASY TERMS A SPECIALTY.
We refer to every Bank in Thirty States.
TYLER DESK CO., St. Louis, Mo.

SAVE 50%

BY COOKING
YOUR FEED!

Be progressive, inform yourself, investigate what we claim. If it is true you want to avail yourself of it. Hundreds of farmers and stock-feeders testify to its great merits.

SAVE EXPENSE OF GRINDING
MAKES TWICE THE FAT
FEEDS DOUBLE THE STOCK,
SAVES Two Dollars every time the contents are cooked and fed out.

CIRCULARS, FULL INFORMATION AND POINTS TO STOCK-FEEDERS FREE.

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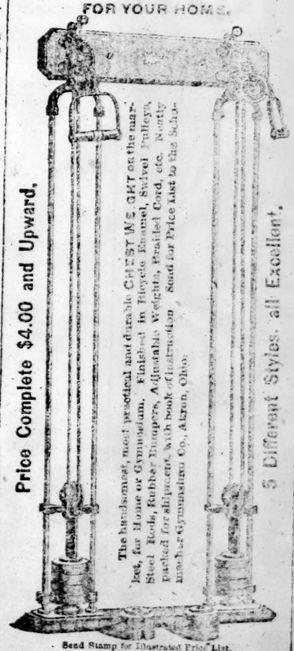

Price Complete $4.00 and Upward.
5 Different Styles, all Excellent.
Send Stamp for Illustrated Price List.
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ARIEL CYCLE
FOR MEN AND THE TITANIA (The Queen of Fairies) FOR LADIES.
STRICTLY HIGHEST GRADE
DIAMOND FRAME
CUSHION and PNEUMATIC TIRES
WARRANTY WITH EVERY WHEEL
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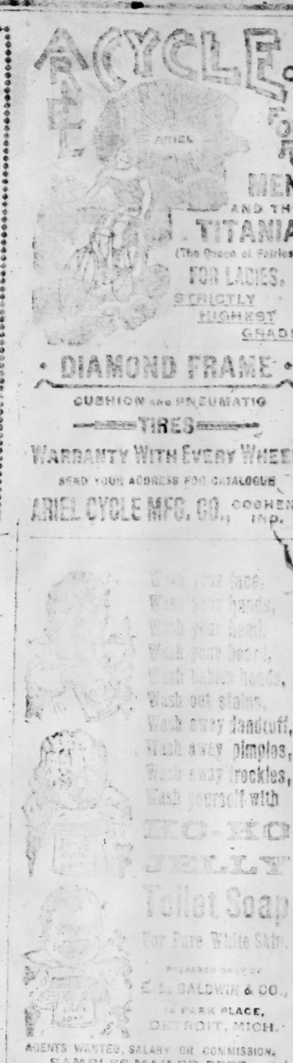

Mr. S. Frost, original sole owning portion of ranch(s) cultivated by compartment, shown in packing case.
THE ONLY GUARANTEE REFRIGERATOR.
The greatest economy of ice. The lowest average temperature. If your dealer does not sell them, write us. Illustrations and prices.
GURNEY REFRIGERATOR CO., Fond du Lac, Wis.

ROYAL SEWING MACHINE
WARRANTED 5 YEARS

Examine THE ROYAL for points of excellence, and you will buy no other.
ROYAL S. M. CO., Rockford, Ill.

NO CURE NO PAY
ON RECEIPT OF 50 CENTS
WE WILL MAIL A BOX OF
TETTERINE!
THE ONLY INFALLIBLE CURE FOR
Tetter, Ground Itch, Itching Piles, Ring Worm and all Itching Skin Diseases.

If you have TETTER, it matters not how long it has existed, TETTERINE will as certainly cure you as you use it.

Harmless, Painless and Fragrant.

MONEY Refunded if you are dissatisfied with the results.—References—Southern Bank of the State of Georgia, Chatham Bank, and National Bank of Savannah.

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MARYLAND ROASTER AND BAKER

FOR MEATS, FOWL, FISH, BEEF, BAKING BREAD, CAKES AND PUDDINGS.
BEST SIMPLEST AND CHEAPEST

THE STEAM produced by the process of cooking cannot escape, is confined by the cylinder in the roaster, and acts as a basting. There is no evaporation, no drying up or burning, hence no shrinkage or loss of weight, and all the flavor and nutritious qualities of the food are retained. Tough meats are made tender, and any article roasted or baked will be sweeter, healthier and more digestible. Put the food in the roaster, place the roaster in a well heated oven; the roaster will do the cooking. It requires no attention. Can only be bought from dealers, the trade supplied by:

MATTHAI, INGRAM & CO.,
120 HANOVER ST., BALTIMORE, MD.
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THREE POZZONI'S POINTS
COMPLEXION
POWDER: SAFE; CURATIVE; BEAUTIFYING. 1. 2. 3.
THREE POZZONI'S TINTS
White, Flesh, Brunette. All Druggists and Fancy Stores.

CACTERINE
NATURE'S CURE FOR CATARRH
EXTRACT MEXICAN CACTUS.

This new treatment for Catarrh and diseases of the respiratory organs is one of the most important discoveries in medical science and possesses the following advantages:

1. The patient can cure himself at a small expense and without outside assistance.
2. No change of diet or periods of life is necessary during treatment.
3. The remedies are in no way offensive to the most delicate organs.
4. The system reaches the seat of the trouble at once.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
PURE CREAM-TARTAR POWDER
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
CHICAGO.

PAPER ROOFING.
Metallic Weather Proofing.
Complete Outfits for Corrugated Iron, Roofing Paints, Iron Roofing, Slate Tools, Cutters and Spatulas.
All forms of Sheet Metal for Building (COMPLETE AND READY TO PUT UP).
WE WANT AN AGENT
in this town—an energetic workman to take order, and APPLY our materials in his vicinity.
Correspondence solicited; write for prices and terms.
SCOTT & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

OILY WASTE CAN
A CLASS FOR EVERYTHING
OILY WASTE
BRANCH OF GRAND RAPIDS
GREAT FIRE PROTECTION

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER DISEASE:

Loss of appetite; bad breath; bad taste in the mouth; tongue coated; pain under the shoulder-blade; in the back or side—often mistaken for rheumatism; sour stomach with flatulency and wind-heads; indigestion; bowels lax and costive by turns; headache, with dull, heavy sensation; restlessness, with sensation of having left something undone which ought to have been done; fullness after eating; bad temper; blues; tired feeling; soil or appearance of skin and eyes; dizziness, etc.

Not all, but strong some of these indicate want of action of the liver. For

A Safe, Reliable Remedy

that can do no harm and has never been known to fail to do good,

Take Simmons Liver Regulator

—AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR—

Malaria, Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Kidney Affections, Jaundice, Nervousness, Colic, Piles.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

"I have been prescribing medicine for twenty years and have used your Regulator in my family for the past three years, and it does all you claim for it. I have never found its equal as a liver medicine, and as a remedy for all diseases of weakness it has no superior."

L. M. HILL, M.D., Atlanta, Ga.

ONLY GENUINE

Has our Trade-Mark, Stamp, Wrapper and Signature.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.


# DIRECTORY

CITY

Mayor—Watkins. Councilmen—W. C. Dunstan, B. F. Humphrey, W. Underwood, Clerk—[illegible]. Treasurer—[illegible]. Collector—D. B. Fearing. Constables—[illegible]. Justices of the Peace—[illegible]. Police—[illegible]. Harbor and Inspector—[illegible]. Collector—John Pool. Postmaster—[illegible]. Justices—[illegible]. Notaries Public—[illegible]. Commissioners—[illegible]. Register of Deeds—[illegible]. Coroner—[illegible]. Surveyor—[illegible]. Board of Education—[illegible]. Superintendent of Public Schools—[illegible].

Masonic—Albemarle Lodge, No. 277—Dr. W. W. [illegible], W. M.; [illegible] Bradford, Sec'y, and [illegible], Treasurer.

Odd Fellows—[illegible] Lodge, No. 14—B. L. Bond, N. G.; [illegible], Sec'y, J. F. Sawyer, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum—Albemarle Council, No. [illegible]—[illegible] Overman, Regent; C. E. Kramer, Secretary; [illegible], Treasurer.

American Legion of Honor—J. D. Fullmer, Commissioner; [illegible], Secretary.

Knights of the Golden Eagle—[illegible], Commander; [illegible], Secretary.

Knights of Pythias—[illegible], Chancellor Commander; [illegible], Keeper of Records and Seal; [illegible], Master of Finance; [illegible], Master of Exchequer; [illegible], Master at Arms; [illegible], Inner Guard; [illegible], Outer Guard; [illegible], Trustee.

Junior Order United American Mechanics—[illegible], Councilor; [illegible], Vice Councilor; [illegible], Recording Secretary; [illegible], Financial Secretary; [illegible], Treasurer.

COUNTY.

Commissioners—[illegible], Chairman; [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]. Sheriff—[illegible]. Clerk Superior Court—[illegible]. Register of Deeds—[illegible]. Coroner—[illegible]. Surveyor—[illegible]. Board of Education—[illegible], Superintendent of Public Schools—[illegible].


—MISCELLANEOUS.—

C. W. WORTH,

Attorney-at-Law,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Will practice in all the Courts.

O. C. COKE,

Real Estate Agent,

OFFICE IN

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

W. MORGAN,

J. W. [illegible] & SON,

Attorneys-at-Law,

Practice in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle District and in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Raleigh.

TAR HEEL

[illegible]

At the Old Stand on Main Street

ELIZABETH City, N. C.

GEO. W. BELL,

Carriage and Buggy Maker,

At the Old Stand on Main Street

ELIZABETH City, N. C.

F. M. COOK,

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East Main Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

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DEALER IN COAL

COAL OF ALL SIZES AND OF BEST QUALITY CONSTANTLY ON HAND. All Orders filled Promptly. All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C

- PATENTS. - -

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for Moderate Fees.

Our Office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.

A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents with names of actual clients in any State sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & Co.

Opposite Patent Office,

Washington, D. C.



# The North Carolinian.

Wednesday. Aug't 24, 1892.


☞The fight is now on.

☞The politicians are getting active.

☞Our farmers repor the crop prospect still favorable.

☞A larger area of wheat than usual will be sown in this county this fall.

☞Rain was beginning to be needed in this section. It came, in good supply, yesterday.

☞The CAROLINIAN has most encouraging report from almost every county in the District.

☞The Secretary informs the CAROLINIAN that the Edenton Fair will be held on the 25, 26, 27 and 28 of October.

☞County Chairman Albertson Jr., has tried his "prentice hand" on a "Card to Democratic Voters." What a waste of rhetoric and ink!

☞The State Colored Normal School now in session here furnishes colored Teachers of both sexes a fine opportunity for fitting themselves for school work.

☞The Pasquotank Rifles, Capt. W. C. Glover, named their Camp at Nag's Head "Camp Gatling," in honor of the popular manager of the Hotel there.

☞The Peoples' party of this District have nominated Mr. Theopholis White of Perquimans county, and Mr. J. F. Newsome of Hertford county for Senators.

☞How friendly the official aspirants are a Irea becoming; how very cordially they are shaking hands and inquiring after "the dear Madam and the children!"

☞Mrs Mary Lavinia Pool, widow of the late Dr. Wm. G. Pool, died on Sunday at her residence near Newbegun Creek, aged 56 years. She was a most estimable lady.

☞At the Convention of the Peoples' party held at Edenton on Thursday last E. A. Moye of Pitt was nominated for Congress, and J. T Respess of Beaufort for Elector.

☞As a muchly "nominated" man Col. Harry Skinner beats the record. Three nominations, by acclamation—for Governor, for Elector-at-Large and for Congress, all in one week! He accepts Elector-at-Large.

☞There was an interesting Children's Day celebration of the Methodist Sunday School at Weeksville on Wednesday. An instructive address was delivered by John P. Overman esq, of Elizabeth City.

☞It is said that Rev. Thomas Dixon, who is still at Nag's Head, is so much delighted with the place as a summer Resort that he has purchased a lot, will erect a cottage and spend his "hot months" vacation there hereafter.

☞Hundreds of voters in this section who have hitherto been cooperating with the Democratic party will do so no longer. They have proclaimed a "declaration of independence" from the old party leaders and bosses, and they will work and vote for a change.

☞Again just from Nag's Head, having spent some time there, speaks in glowing terms of the "good time" enjoyed at the Hotel, it being such great improvment on the past. Everything is comfortable and pleasant; the table is well and appetizingly supplied; the bathing is superb, those fond of birding and fishing have unsurpassed opportunities for both.

☞It would be amusing were it not bordering on the pathetic to see the venerable editor of the Bourbon organ here, after rushading the "Third party," appealing to the Negroes, trying to seduce them into the democratic ranks. Like the dones Democrats in Alabama, he and his party are beginning to feel that their only salvation now is to be able to count a goodly proportion of the colored vote for the Democratic ticket. And yet while, in one column an appeal is made to the Negro for support, in another is raised the scarecrow of "Negro domination!" Well, it's funny, isn't?

☞At the meeting of the stockholders of the Albemarle Park Fair Association held on the 18th inst, Hon. T. G. Skinner was re-elected President. G. W. Ward was elected Secretary; T. P. Wilcox Treasurer; F. F. Cahoon Superintendent; and J. F. Davis, G. B. Thompson, M. D Gregory, N. E. Parker, J. E. C. Bell, W. H. Perry and B. F. Bray Directors. October 4th, 5th and 6th were the dates fixed for the Fair. Now go to work. The time is short, only six weeks for preparation, but by properly directed efforts and active cooperation much can be done. The CAROLINIAN wants to see it made a grand affair.

☞Strive to make a little advance every year.

☞The farmer is foolish who wastes seed on infertile soil.

——No. 1 Timothy and Clover Hay at Robinson & Co.

☞Every farmer should constantly strive for improvement in quality.

☞The crop planted or sown in the best condition is apt to yield the largest harvest.

☞Soil, to be fertile, must have the action of the sun, air, moisture and changes of tempeature.

——Fowler & Co mean business ALL THE TIME and propose to merit your patronage.

☞In reply to a Roskyhock correspondent, the CAROLINIAN will state that no act of the kind refered to was passed by the last Legislature.

☞A machine to tell how tired one is has been invented. Get one and wear it where people can see the indicator while they are talking to you.

——Ice Cream Freezers, all sizes at Robinson Co's

☞Next in usefulness to the man who points out some good things to be done is the man who goes ahead without saying anything and does it.

——If you are in want of any Crockery or Glassware Robinson & Co's is the place to get it,

☞Too many farmers want more land. Most of them could spare at least a potato patch off what they now have and not find their work less exacting nor their incomes less.

☞Receiving so many letters of purely personal interest to the writers, the editor has been obliged to adopt the rule of answering only those containing stamps to pay the postage.

☞A scientist explains that what a mosquity uses when he bites is made up of his attenor, his clypens, his hypopherynx, his lablum epharynx, his labium, his mandibles and his maxillor. We always thought it was something like that.

☞Growing a variety of crops in intelligent rotation is good economy. It divides the labor of the year, reduces amount of teams, gives regular employment the year rouud, and has moral advantages of great significance. Growing one crop only tends to dwarf men as well as to impoverish the soil.

——HALF PRICE! Ladies $1 lace serge shoes at 50c, and Ladies' $1.50 and $1.75 Button Fox Serge shoes at 75c. at Fowler & Cos.

☞The Hertford *Dispatch* of last week says:

The difficult operation of trephinining the skull was performed by Dr. J. W. Speight, of this place, on John W. Riddick, of Nicanor, on last Thursday. He had been suffering from epileptic fits for six years; but since the operation has not had one.

☞In our American Republic the School House and the Church have been planted side by side. The design was and is to educate the brain, the heart, the conscience—the higher and better qualities of man. No caste, no barriers, no artificial weights are placed upon the citizen, but he is left free to rise to any position through his merit and intrinsic worth.

☞The CAROLINIAN agrees with "Young Voter" that it will be impossible for the Democrats of Alabama ever again to ring the changes on "the horrors of negro domination." At the recent election the Democratic nominee for Governor solicited the negro vote, and by counting those in the Black Belt for him hewas declared elected.

——WANTED. 20,000 ladies to look at the large assortment of white and black summer dress goods at Fowler & Co's New styles, reasonable prices.

☞To "Inquirer" the CAROLINIAN has this to say: The same tariff which protected American farmers against Canadian competition made such sweeping reductions in the cost of sugar as to cheapen food supplies as a whole for the American consumer. A general decline in all kinds of agricultural products is not to be desired, since it would be ruinous to farming interests. The farmer under the McKinley act gets better prices for what he has to sell, and the consumer has ample offsets in cheap sugar and lower prices for all kinds of manufactured goods for any of those increases which greatly benefit the agricultural producers.

——California Peaches, Apricots, white and black Cherries, Green Gage & Honey, French Soups, French Peas, Imported Pickles, Roast Turkey, Roast Chicken, Lunch Tongue, Chipped Beef, Potted Meats, &c, at Robinson & Co

## LOCAL MENTION

From simmering, the political kettle is beginning to boil!—Now get ready for the Fair.—A man may not get ahead much by hanging around the saloons, but he is pretty sure to go home with a head on him.—Parties have been prospecting with a view of embarking in several manufacturing enterprises here.—Melick's new store building, now going uy on Water street, will be a mammoth establishment. His large and growing business has long demanded more room.—Hon. T. G. Skinner of Hertford was in town on Thursday. He don't take any "Third party" in his—"Do not recall those painful days," is what the young man said when the Dentist presented his bill.—

A little printer's ink will make poems think.

Business men, make a note of it.—Col. H. C. Hudgins, General Agent of the Norfolk Southern Railroad, was here on Friday.—Labor while others sleep.—The Secretary of the Elizabath City Knights of Honor has paid $2000 to Mrs Frim S. White, being the full amount of insurance on the life of her late husband in that order.—"This smacks of the painful," as the small boy remarked between his sobs as he was being spanked.—Some clergymen never seem to be what they are until seen in the pulpit.—The Rambler overheard the following between a couple of Democrats the other day: "You say you take the CAROLINIAN?" "I do." "It's a Republican paper, isn't it?" "Yes, but I take it because it gives all the news." A good reason.—

How ev'ry Bourbon sinner
Is abusing Harry Skinner!

—Mr. B. F. Humphrey of New Hope called the other day and gave an entertaining account of some political discussions he recently took a part in.—E. F. Aydlett and family have returned from Nag's Head.—Superintendent Bright is doing good work on the streets.—The Electric Light wire, having arrived at last, is being put up.—People who are all the time talking about charity beginning at home are not the ones to do much to help her get w start..—There were a good many people in town on Saturday, and how the majority of them did talk "politics!"—The local rhymer says:

As for the Bourbons,
If you want to vex 'em,
Just ask the question,
"Will you vote for Exum?"

—Mr. Henry H. Perry died at his home on upper Main street on Saturday, aged 65 years. He had been in bad health for some time.—The pastor still being absent, there was no service at the Methodist Church on Sunday morning; at night a logical sermon was preached by Dr. Johnston.—Rev. Newton Phelps of New York preached excellent sermons in the Baptist Church on Sunday morning and night. He is spending this week at Nag's Head and will again occupy the Baptist pulpit next Sunday.—Mr. William Wiles, at one time a resident and well and favorably known here, but now living at Cleveland, Ohio, arrived on a flying visit on Saturday, remained over the Sabbath and left on Monday. He had not seen Elizabeth City for ten years, and he says the improvemnts and changes are so great he hardly recognized the place.—Miss Addie Gregory of Shiloh is visiting her friend Miss Gertie Bland on upper Main street. The CAROLINIAN acknowledges a pleasant call from both of the charming young ladies.—Louis Selig, our popular Jeweler on Water street, has secured the services of an expert watchmaker and engraver and is better prepared than ever for all kinds of work. Special attention paid to out of town customers.—Wm. Struthers esq., an intelligent and well posted Republican from Wilmington, gave the CAROLINIAN a call on Monday. Having traveled, in the line of his business, through a large part of the State, he said the outlook for the National Republican ticket is encouraging.—Miss Emma Cobb has the editor's thanks for a plate of luscious figs.—The Baptists have not yet made a call for a Pastor here.—The editor acknowledges agreeable calls yesterday from T. P. Midgett, Postmaster at Rodanthe; and the following veteran Keepers in the Life-saving Service: A. T, Gray of Big Kinnekeet, E. O. Hooper of Little Kinnekeet, D. M. Pugh of Gull Shoals, and L. B, Midgett jr. of New Inlet. Always glad to see them.—The fine Schooner "Mary Jane" is for sale. See advertisement.

## Has that "New South" any Illusions?

Baltimore American.

Senator Call says that Southern States will go Democratic, because they are Democratic by tradition. He certainly pays a poor compliment to the South; for to be traditional nowadays is generally to be a mossback. There are indications that the South will use its intelligence this year and vote for protection more numerously than it has ever done before.

## SCHOONER FOR SALE.

—o—

The Schooner "Mary Jane" is for sale offered at sale. Well adapted for the fish, oyster and coast trade. In good condition. Will be sold cheap. For particulars, Inquire at "Carolinian" Office.

## NEW FURNITURE STORE.

—o o—

We have opened a large first-class Furniture Store in the room recently occupied by J. Y. Old & son, on Water street. We have a large and nicely selected stock of all kinds of

*FURNITURE*

—AND—

*FURNISHING GOODS*

which will be sold at "bottom prices."

☞Goods will also be sold on the Installment plan,

T. B. WILSON & CO.


Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE


North [illegible] Railroads

The North Carolina Railway Commission has completed the assessment of the railroad property in [illegible] as follows: [illegible] stock, $1,775,1[illegible] bonds, $[illegible] warehouses, $48,7[illegible] other property in [illegible] cash, $50,280. Grand total, $[illegible] increase over 1891, $[illegible] compared with this [illegible]

A friend is much like a friend indeed and he is one who tells you that [illegible] people have found [illegible] such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. If you have never used this great Cough Medicine, or have not yet received a trial bottle, you will find it will relieve you at once. It has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed for it, or money will be refunded. This Great Medicine is for sale at Alex Wadsworth's Drug store.

Absolutely Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.

New York.

The [illegible] at other [illegible] New York [illegible] at the [illegible] daily [illegible] loss of [illegible] Democratic [illegible] to [illegible] Democratic [illegible] new [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] by [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

# RIOTING IN BUFFALO.

## Serious Results of a Switchmen's Strike.

### Railroad Property Burned and Troops Ordered Out.

A strike of switchmen on the Erie and Lehigh Valley Railroads at Buffalo, N. Y., has turned out to be a serious matter. There had been more or less trouble between the strikers and their sympathizers and the men who were doing the strikers' work, and a few desultory assaults occurred. Things began to put on a more serious aspect at two o'clock in the morning when a series of incendiary fires broke out simultaneously in the Lehigh Valley yards. Eighteen or twenty freight cars filled with wool, cotton, hay and various other merchandise, two passenger coaches and two watchmen's houses were burned. The fires occurred at places where the firemen could not successfully stay the flames, on account of an absence of water, besides the difficulty of access to the fires.

The fire first discovered was in what is known as the east-bound yards. Here the watchman saw flames burst from the little office building, and ran to give the alarm. This spot is fully a half mile from the west yards.

He had not gone half the distance when he turned around and saw that the flames had burst out among the 500 or more cars. In the meantime Yardmaster Mead, at the west end of the yards, had discovered flames in the two passenger coaches which were used to carry workmen up and down the road, and an alarm had been turned in from William and Dingens streets. The firemen were delayed, owing to the bad condition of Dingens street, and when they got on the tracks the two cars and the little building had been destroyed.

Other fires broke out in different places, and more freight cars were destroyed. The damage by fire was estimated at $100,000.

The cars destroyed were in the midst of a great number of other cars. The firemen uncoupled a number of cars and removed them from danger. A dozen or so cars were thrown from the Lehigh tracks, and a similar number from the Erie, by misplaced switches.

Passengers on the Erie and Lehigh Valley trains that were ditched stated that strikers went through the coaches, detached the engine and broke the air connections. H. Dickerman, a commercial traveler, who was on board one of the trains, said no violence was attempted with any of the passengers. He continued: "Three strikers boarded our train. They were all apparently sober and met with no resistance. They politely informed the passengers that the train would go no further. The spokesman was a tall fellow, light complexion and with sandy hair. He simply stated that he was a striker; had a wife and family to maintain, and the road would not do the square thing by the men."

There was little disorder through the following day, but several freight cars were burning in the Erie and Lehigh yards, and it is estimated that more than 100 were burned between midnight and daylight. Some of these contained Brussels carpets and other costly goods. While the flames burned the strikers jeered at the firemen, and in some cases interfered with them. In the afternoon Sheriff Beck went out to the scene of disorder with a posse of forty-two men, each armed with new ash clubs and shining handcuffs. The men had been on the grounds only a short time when they were met by thirty or forty strikers and asked to disarm. The deputies promptly surrendered their clubs, which the strikers considerately gathered up and piled into Sheriff Beck's buggy. The Sheriff drove back to town and at once asked General Porter Doyle to call out the militia.

General Doyle ordered out both regiments of the National Guard. They were ordered to wait at their headquarters under arms till a call was made for them to do active service in putting down the lawlessness at East Buffalo and beyond.

Later reports showed that the Lehigh Valley had lost seventy-two freight cars by the fires and the Erie fourteen.

AT 1 A. M. the Sixty-fifth Regiment was sent to Cheektowaga to guard the Lehigh Valley and Erie yards, and half an hour later the Seventy-fourth Regiment was called out to protect the Central and West Shore property.

#### A Conflict With the Strikers

On the night following the foregoing events rioting broke out in the yards of the Lehigh Valley and Erie roads at Buffalo. There were three conflicts between the mob on one side and the military and police on the other from 6 o'clock, and the lawlessness spread to such a degree, both in the number of the mob and the extent of space covered, that General P. C. Doyle deemed it necessary to send for military aid to other cities. The streets in the eastern part of the city, near the Lehigh Valley and Erie roads were filled all the evening with crowds of men and boys hurrying to and from the centre of disturbance.

The Seventy-fourth Regiment and most of the Sixty-fifth moved down from the William street station to Queen street crossing when it become evident that the strikers were massing there. All the afternoon there were indications of the trouble that was brewing. The strikers gathered near the soldiers and jeered and howled at them.

Once or twice an exasperated soldier would strike out at his tormentors or threaten them with his bayonet, and a number of fights were stopped by the interference of the police or the National Guard officers.

Finally at 8 o'clock Captain Kilroy, of the police, with half a dozen men, ordered the crowd back. They refused to move and threatened to sweep the police from their path if interfered with. The Captain ordered clubs drawn, and by means of their superior persuasion the mob was driven back from the bridge. On William street it made a stand and was charged by Sergeant Lambrecht with fifteen policemen. Clubs were used freely, and finally the strikers and their sympathizers broke and fled.

But, although broken up for the time, the strikers and their friends soon drifted back to their place under the bridge. This time they meant business. It was now half past 9, and the deep shadow from the trestle concealed the strikers, while a bright bonfire burning near General Doyle's headquarters threw a strong light over the forms of the soldiers lying on the grass.

Suddenly a large rock thrown by some one in the shadow fell near a man belonging to Company G of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, commanded by Captain Damer. This company was nearest the strikers. A storm of smaller stones and dirt followed, and the mob set up a yell.

The soldiers sprang to their feet. Captain Damer gave the order to fall in. Still the mob continued yelling and throwing missiles. A drummer beat the long roll. Excited by the sound and exasperated by the attacks of the strikers, Company M's men started forward, when the door of the house where General Doyle had his headquarters was thrown open, and Captain of Police Kilroy, who had been conferring with the General, ran out at full speed. Calling to his men to follow him, he rushed among the yelling mob and the now thoroughly exasperated soldiers.

"Keep back, boys, keep back!" he shouted to the soldiers. "We can manage this ourselves. For God's sake, don't shed the first blood! Keep back."

The soldiers paused for a moment, and at that moment twenty policemen had followed Captain Kilroy into the open space between the mob and the soldiers. The Captain

drew his club. "Clubs out, and charge!" he shouted, and the twenty policemen, with sticks drawn, fell upon the strikers.

The latter retreated step by step until they got to William street, where they stopped and fought viciously. How it would have ended is doubtful, but at that moment a detachment of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, with bayonets fixed, came down William street at double quick and attacked the mob on the left flank.

They stabbed for the legs of their opponents, and in a very few seconds the mob was in rapid retreat, many of them bleeding from bayonet wounds, but none of them seriously injured. They were followed by the police, who used their clubs vigorously, driving them half a mile down William street on a run. Guards were then established and no one permitted to go near the tracks who could not give a satisfactory account of himself.

#### Governor Flower at Albany.

An Albany dispatch stated that Governor Flower arrived there at 1:30 A. M. He was met at the station by Adjutant General Porter. The Governor said he had not been summoned to Albany by any recent communication, but thought he ought to be there. General Porter told him he had just received word from General Doyle that he had ordered out the whole of his brigade on the requisition of the Sheriff. The Governor replied:

"Well, the Sheriff has had all the troops he has asked for thus far, and he can have more. If he needs more troops he must have them. We must stop this. It must stop!"

In all about 1200 additional soldiers of the Fourth Brigade were ordered out. When they reached Buffalo the troops called out formed a grand total of nearly 1800 men.

#### The Central Switchmen Strike.

At 1:15 o'clock A. M. word was received that the freight switchmen of the New York Central Railroad at Buffalo had gone out. A detachment of police was at once ordered to the Central freight yards.

It was estimated that the Central strikers numbered 300 switchmen. The strike of the Central switchmen tied up all the trains and locomotives.

The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg switchmen also struck.

#### More Troops Ordered Out.

A midnight conference at Buffalo between Brigadier-General Doyle, Mayor Bishop, Sheriff Beck, Superintendent of Police Morgenstern, H. Walter Webb, Daniel H. McMillan, W. S. Bissell and E. C. Sprague on behalf of the railroads and several citizens resulted in agreeing to send the following telegram to the Governor:

To the Hon. Roswell P. Flower, Executive Mansion, Albany, N. Y.:

We have become satisfied that the situation here in Buffalo under the pending strike has become so serious that we ask that the National Guard of the State be called out to protect the lives and property of citizens of this city and county.

AUGUST BECK, Sheriff.
CHARLES F. BISHOP, Mayor.

At 1 A. M. Adjutant-General Porter telephoned from Albany that the Twelfth and Twenty-second Regiments of New York City, the Tenth Battalion of Albany and six separate companies would leave for Buffalo in the morning, and that the remainder of the Guard would start as speedily as possible.

#### Sixth Day of the Strike.

On the sixth day the officers of the railroads involved in the switchmen's strike at Buffalo claimed victory. Trains were moving from the great yards at East Buffalo, with a soldier on the platforms of each car.

By daylight fully four thousand more soldiers were in camp, and by evening one-half as many more, bringing the total number of militia up to over eight thousand. The regiments which arrived at Buffalo during the day included six from New York City and two from Brooklyn.

Charles O'Hara, of Oswego, a private of the Forty-eighth Separate Company, while on duty in the Central yards, East Buffalo, during the morning was struck by an engine and instantly killed. This made the second militiaman who lost his life by accident during the strike.

The Central, Lehigh Valley, and Erie tracks for five miles from the stations were closely guarded by the military. Soldiers with fixed bayonets patroled up and down the tracks in small detachments, stood on guard by the switches, or were carried up and down the tracks on open cars provided with benches. Strict orders to stop all persons not having business along the tracks were given out to the sentries, and were rapidly carried out.

No sooner did a civilian leave the road to go up or down the tracks than he found a bayonet presented at his breast and heard the challenge: "Who goes there?" If he gave a satisfactory reply he was passed by the corporal of the guard, otherwise he was peremptorily turned back. After 10 o'clock at night no person was allowed through the lines except at certain places near the headquarters at William street.

The two companies of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, under the command of Major Hardy, were on guard at the Lehigh Valley coal trestle, four miles out from the city limits, and were keeping a picket line about the trestle continuously, the men working in relief, two hours on and four hours off duty.

Two strikers were arrested during the morning for breaking a train on the Central tracks near the bridge. The train was just pulling out, when it broke in two near the engine. Two men were seen to jump from the train where it broke and run for the grass. They were caught and arrested by policemen who were near by. On the Lehigh tracks two men were arrested for threatening the working switchmen. They told the "scabs," as they called the non-union men, that they would be killed unless they stopped work. When arrested the men said that they had come from Philadelphia to work as switchmen, but had decided not to on looking over the situation. They were locked up.

# VIEWED BY THOUSANDS.

## The Body of Riggin, the Murdered Seaman, Lying in State.

The body of Charles W. Riggin, the murdered boatswains's mate of the United States steamship Baltimore, has been lying in state under the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall in Philadelphia, and has been gazed upon by thousands of his fellow citizens. The throng was permitted to pass in shortly after noon, and until 6 o'clock P. M. a continuous stream of humanity passed in a double line through the corridors of the building, entering by the famous front entrance from which the news of the signing of the Declaration of Independence was announced, and emerging in the square in the rear. The external decorations of Independence Hall outside were severely simple, and did no more than hint at the elaboration within. The National emblem, lowered to half-mast, and the draping of the doorway constituted all that could be seen from the streets of the occasion's solemnity. The bier upon which the victim of Chilean wrath rested and the walls and windows of the rear hall were draped in black, and the stairways and window cases were converted into floral balconies.

Shortly before noon an undertaker's wagon drove up with the casket containing Riggin's body and it was immediately borne into the hall on the shoulders of the guard of honor selected for the occasion, under the escort of a large squad of police. At the same moment the flag floating above was lowered to half-mast. When the spectators who had gathered in large numbers were finally admitted, they were allowed to file past the coffin, which was buried beneath the drapery and surrounded by a guard with fixed bayonets, composed of five members of the Sons of Veterans, a seaman from the Portsmouth, and two members of the Patriotic Order Sons of America. The burial occurred the following day. The civic and military demonstration in connection with the funeral was one of the most imposing seen in Philadelphia for some time, 5000 men being in line.

# COUNTING THE CHURCHES.

## Census Figures Depicting the Country's Religious Growth.

Statistics of the churches of the United States, as gathered for the eleventh census, show that there are in this country nearly 150 different sects or denominations. Roughly stated there are in five sects 13,406,522 communicants, as follows:

| Denominations. | No. Communicants. |
|---|---|
| Congregational | 512,771 |
| Lutheran | 1,199,514 |
| Methodist | 4,258,577 |
| Presbyterian | 1,273,315 |
| Roman Catholic | 6,250,045 |
| Total | 13,406,522 |

The communicants of the Baptist and Episcopal, with those of other denominations, will bring the aggregate up to about 20,000,000.

The number of churches showing the growth of forty years is stated thus:

| Denominations. | 1890. | 1890. |
|---|---|---|
| Congregational | 1,706 | 4,736 |
| Lutheran | 1,221 | 6,559 |
| Methodist | 13,338 | 44,244 |
| Presbyterian | 4,836 | 12,463 |
| Roman Catholic | 1,227 | 8,769 |
| Baptist | 9,360 | 39,412 |
| Episcopal | 1,461 | 5,605 |
| All others | 5,007 | 20,471 |
| Totals | 38,183 | 142,256 |

Total value of church property, as ascertained by census authorities, is $631,221,303, as against $87,446,371 in 1850.

The colored churches of all denominations show a total membership of 2,379,100, and own church property value at $12,403,000.

# A FATAL FESTIVAL.

## Six Persons Killed and Many Injured by an Explosion of Fireworks.

The festival of St. Anselino was closed at Cess, Italy, with fireworks in the market place. A crowd of several hundred had gathered around the spot where the fireworks were set off. A bunch of rockets were set too near a burning "wheel," and was ignited. The rods were driven in all directions through the crowd, carrying with them fire and pain.

Six men were struck in the face or neck by the rods, and were so badly torn and burned that they have since died. The sparks set fire to the light gowns worn by several girls, and before the fire could be extinguished four of the young women were seriously injured. In the panic many children were trampled.

Seven men suffered fractures of arms or legs while they were struggling in the crowd, and some twenty-five or thirty women were more or less injured.

# THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

## Eastern and Middle States.

THE wall of a building being put at the Ogden mine, in Ogdensburg, N. J., fell and buried twenty men in the ruins. Two men were killed and several injured.

THE grain elevator at Eleventh avenue and Thirty-fourth street, New York City, of T. B. Chase & Company was burned, with a loss of $300,000.

A SEVERE thunderstorm prevailed at Buzzard's Bay, Mass. At Monument Beach the cottage occupied by George Alden was struck by lightning. Mrs. Alden was instantly killed. She was twenty-eight years old. A house a few feet away was also struck. The bolt entered the tower, went direct into the cellar, and instantly killed the cook, Ellen Egen.

A THEORY has been advanced that the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Borden at Fall River, Mass., was done by two sailors who were convicted of rioting on the Bordens' testimony.

GEORGE T. MCLAUTHLIN, an assistant professor of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was drowned while bathing at Lynn Beach.

THE American Federation of Labor and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers have issued a statement presenting the employes' side of the story of the Homestead strike. It is denied that the men are receiving the high wages generally supposed, and contributions from the public are solicited.

THE body of Samuel F. Keller, Sheriff of Dauphin County, Penn., was found beside the Pennsylvania Railroad track, east of Conewago Station. It is supposed that he was accidentally thrown from a train during the night while passing from one car to another.

THE American Association for the Advancement of Science held its annual convention at Rochester, N. Y.

## South and West.

IN a stampede at Bannock Butte, Idaho, which was caused by hungry prospectors attempting to capture a calf, two cowboys and 301 cattle were swept over a cliff and dashed to pieces.

W. H. FORHMAN, Albert Inman, Alexander Moore, Charles Sawyer and Jack Pummel were killed by a falling wall at Hartford City, Ind.

A. PRICE and Arthur Kurtz, each eight years old, were found dead at Lansing, Mich., in an ice-chest. They had evidently crawled into it in play and had been smothered.

GENERAL N. GANO DUNN, who succeeded Chester A. Arthur as Chairman of the New York State Republican Committee, committed suicide by shooting himself at Denver, Col., where he had lived for some years, having separated from his family.

FIFTEEN persons, most of them Knights Templar returning East from Denver, were injured by a railroad smash-up near Clinton, Iowa.

GRASSHOPPERS in countless numbers have been doing great damage to oats and other crops in Huron County and adjoining counties in Ohio.

GOVERNOR BUCHANAN, of Tennessee, announces that he will run for re-election on an independent ticket.

## Washington.

THE July report of the Chief of Statistics, Treasury Department, shows that during the month the exports of breadstuffs aggregated $14,267,400, as against $16,379,291 during July, 1891.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY SOLEY has completed plans for the course of study to be pursued by officers of the Navy and Marine Corps who will be assigned to duty at the Naval War College.

CONGRESSMAN JOHN G. WARWICK, who defeated Governor McKinley, of Ohio, in the last congressional election, died the other night at the National Capital. He was born in Ireland in 1809, was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio in 1853, and had acquired a fortune in milling and mining pursuits.

THE Treasury Department will take steps to shut out all woolen goods from Europe likely to be infected with Asiatic cholera.

## Foreign.

THE Queen of England through her Private Secretary has commanded Gladstone to form a Ministry.

JOHANN SINGER, a clerk in Vienna, Austria, killed his sweetheart and his three children by charcoal fumes. He was driven to the act by poverty.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has withdrawn all official support to the proposed Berlin Exposition.

ARABS have annihilated the Congo State forces on the upper Congo. Commander Hodister was captured, tortured and killed. REBEL villages near Tangier, North Africa, have been burned by the Sultan's troops.

IT is officially admitted that cholera is present in St. Petersburg, and the wealthier residents are leaving the city.

A BANKER named Stein and his two sons were sailing a yacht near Koparnick, an island in the Spree near Berlin, when a thunderstorm came up and a bolt of light ning struck the yacht, killing Stein and both his sons.

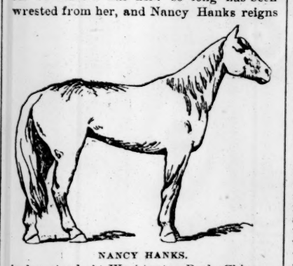
DEATHS from Asiatic cholera in Russia number over 4000 daily. The disease is also raging with fatal effect in Persia.

MR. GLADSTONE visited Queen Victoria at Osbourne House, Isle of Wight, presented Her Majesty with the names of the members of his Cabinet, and carried out the old custom of kissing the hand of the Sovereign.

# A NEW TURF QUEEN.

## Nancy Hanks Trots a Mile at Chicago in 2:07¼.

Maud S. is no longer queen of the trotting turf. The proud position which the daughter of Harold has held so long has been wrested from her, and Nancy Hanks reigns



NANCY HANKS.

in her stead. At Washington Park, Chicago, in the presence of 10,000 spectators, Budd Doble drove his beautiful mare to beat her record of 2:09. She not only beat her own record, but lowered the world's trotting record from 2:08¾, made by Robert Bonner's Sunol, and 2:08¾, the time of Maud S., to 2:07¼.

# WORLD'S FAIR FINANCES.

## The Bonds, Souvenir Coins and $18,000,000 Budget.

Members of the Finance Committee of the World's Fair at Chicago have practically determined the policy which they will pursue in regard to floating $5,000,000 worth of bonds, selling the souvenir fifty cent coins and disposing of the budget of estimated expenditures which has been submitted by the heads of the various departments. Ferdinand W. Peck, Chairman of the Committee, has submitted the report of the Board of Directors.

Directors are of the opinion that no more than $4,000,000 worth of the bonds will have to be sold, perhaps not any. But provision for their sale will be made in order to comply with technical conditions of the Act of Congress granting the $2,500,000 appropriation. These bonds will be payable on or before January 1, 1894.

The souvenir coins will be sold by the Exposition Company for $1 each. The idea of giving to any syndicate the entire issue was discouraged.

The budget of expenditures up to the opening of the Exposition on May 1, 1893, indicates that a trifle over $18,000,000 must be expended.

# TRAIN ROBBERS REPULSED.

## One of the Two Masked Thieves Wounded by a Passenger.

As a Denver and Cheyenne passenger train on the Union Pacific stopped at the coal chutes at La Salle, Col., two masked men entered one of the cars and, at the muzzle of loaded revolvers, ordered the passengers to hold up their hands. The order was obeyed, and the fellows were on the point of collecting money from the passengers when one of the latter opened fire from a revolver on the the thieves. The latter returned the fire, but one of them being hit they both jumped from the car and fled.

# THE NATIONAL GAME.

DWYER is Cincinnati's winning pitcher.

EBRET is Pittsburg's only winning pitcher.

NEW YORK leads even Boston in base-running.

BOYLE, of New York, plays first base to perfection.

BECKLEY has superseded Miller as Pittsburg's Captain.

WARD, of Brooklyn, is sending visiting teams to the bat first.

HUTCHINSON, of Chicago, is the best hot weather pitcher extant.

RICHARDSON, of Washington, is the star second baseman this year.

RUSIE, of New York, is one of the best batting pitchers in the country.

NEW YORK never before had a team that could run bases like the present one.

THERE is not a pitcher living who can give Chamberlain, of Philadelphia, points.

NEW YORK is the only club making two pitchers—Rusie and Crane—do all the work.

THE Cincinnati team as now constituted is made up entirely of ex-Association players.

RADFORD, of Boston, is playing the strongest right field game of any player in America.

PFEFFER, of Louisville, can play anywhere on a team, except behind the bat. He is even a fair pitcher.

SACRIFICE hitting wins too many games to be dispensed with by sensible managers and captains.

STRICKER is playing a wonderful second base for Baltimore and handling the team in a masterly manner.

DALY, the catcher, seems to be Brooklyn's utility man. He plays every position well, even at first trial.

THE Boston team is batting better now than at any time during the first season when it was in the lead.

BOSTON has, for this year, lost the reputation of being the best ball city in the world. Brooklyn is at present justly entitled to that distinction.

PFEFFER, of Louisville, says Clausen has as good a drop ball as Ramsey ever had, and is a far better fielder. He is quite an acquisition to the Louisville team.

CAPTAIN EWING, of New York, is now playing behind the bat with all his old grace and skill. With Ewing at one end of the battery stolen bases will be few and far between.

THE famous old Chicago team has furnished quite a few captains to the profession apart from Anson, viz.: Gore, Kelly, Burns, Pfeffer, Duffy and Van Haltren. All have done, and are still doing, credit to their alma mater.

THE New York team is now batting with good judgment, particularly when bunting and sacrificing is required, and is running bases as well as New York ever has since Buck Ewing's time. The result is a most entertaining game, even if heavy slugging be lacking.

MILLER, of Pittsburg, is the only catcher in the country who does not use a chest protector when playing behind the bat. He has a clavicle which has several shades the better of it when matched against the resisting powers of a rubber bag inflated with air.

A TWELVE-INNING ball game in Brooklyn resulted in a victory for the Boston club. Stivetts really won it by making a home-run bit in the twelfth inning, while Tucker was on base, thus making the score 2 to 0 in favor of Boston. Kelly, Tucker and Nash made a triple play in the fourth inning. Haddock pitched for Brooklyn and Stivetts for Boston.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

| Clubs. | Won. | Lost. | Per ct. | Clubs. | Won. | Lost. | Per ct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 21 | 8 | .724 | Pittsburg | 14 | 14 | .500 |
| Philad'lp'a | 18 | 11 | .621 | Louisville | 13 | 16 | .448 |
| New York | 16 | 11 | .593 | Washing'n | 11 | 18 | .379 |
| Brooklyn | 17 | 12 | .586 | Cincinnati | 11 | 18 | .379 |
| Boston | 16 | 12 | .571 | Chicago | 11 | 18 | .379 |
| Baltimore | 15 | 14 | .517 | St. Louis | 9 | 20 | .310 |

# WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

THE City of Mexico will have a special exhibit at the World's Fair.

GERMANY will be represented at the Columbian Exposition as it never has been at any previous international exposition.

THE Pilot Commission of New York has decided to make an exhibit at the World's Fair in the Transportation department.

THE old whaling bark "Progress," with its extensive museum of marine curios and relics of whaling voyages, is now in the harbor at Chicago, and is being visited by hundreds of people.

WILLIAM L. LAFOLLETTE, Superintendent of the World's Fair agricultural exhibit for the State of Washington, is arranging for a complete model farm in miniature for the Washington exhibit.

IT is announced that the Postmaster-General of the United States has decided to issue a new series of postage stamps, with designs appropriate to the commemoration of the discovery of America.

HIP LUNG, the wealthiest Chinese merchant in Chicago, together with several influential Chinese of Canton, San Francisco and New York, have applied for space at the World's Fair for a big tea house.

NEW YORK will exhibit at the World's Fair sections of all the trees which are indigenous to the State. Of these there are forty-five species and eighty-five varieties, a number which is not excelled, it is claimed, in any State in the Union.

PROFESSOR PUTNAM and his assistants, while engaged in collecting material for the ethnological exhibit at the World's Fair, have made a very important archæological discovery near Fort Ancient, Ohio. It is that of a serpent mound 1900 feet long and about ten feet thick.

NEW YORK will have a large exhibit of interesting historical relics at the World's Fair. Among them will be Washington relics, autographs of all the Presidents, autographs of the signers of the declaration of independence and famous men of the revolutionary war; portraits of famous citizens of New York, including those of all the Governors; model of Fulton's steamboat, and many other relics dating back to revolutionary times.

THE World's Fair buildings will be dedicated on the 21st of October instead of the 12th, Congress having passed a bill to that effect. October 21 is the exact anniversary of Columbus's landing, allowance being made for the correction in the calendar made by Pope Gregory. The change of the date of dedication was made in the interest of chronological accuracy, and also to oblige New York City, which will have a Columbian celebration on October 12.

"MARSHALL'S GOLD NUGGETT" will be exhibited at the World's Fair by California, and it is safe to say that thousands will consider it one of the most interesting of the innumerable objects which will be displayed at the great Exposition. This is the identical nuggett which Marshall picked up in the American River, February 16, 1848, when selecting a site for Sutter's mill, and which constituted the first discovery of gold in California. The nugget is about the size of a lima bean, and, on account of its associations and the almost incalculable wealth and development which have resulted from its finding, is regarded as an almost priceless treasure.

# A HUMAN VAMPIRE.

## The Perpetrator of Dreadful Crimes to be Taken to Washington.

The Penitentiary Board at Columbus, Ohio, has directed its Secretary to notify the National authorities that Jimmy Brown, the insane United States prisoner, must be removed from the prison within the next thirty days. Brown's case is one of the most noted of the prison. Twenty-five years ago his crime was the talk of the Nation. He was charged with being a vampire, and it was alleged that he lived on human blood.

Brown is a Portuguese, and when about twenty-two years old he shipped as cook on a fishing smack from Boston for a trip up the coast in the summer of 1867. There was a crew of about thirty men, and one of the men disappeared. It was thought that he had fallen overboard. Next the mate was missed.

Two days afterward his body was found hidden in the hold, and near it the body of the sailor. There were small cuts in various parts of the bodies.

The men set a watch and were rewarded by seeing Brown stealthily creep up to the bodies and move them to another part of the hold. He was placed in irons, taken back to Boston, and tried for murder. The defence was insanity, but the jury brought a verdict of guilty and Brown was sentenced to be hanged. A few days before the day set for the execution President Johnson interfered and ordered him removed to the Government Insane Asylum at Washington.

Before the transfer was effected Brown killed one of his keepers with a chair, and when discovered he was lapping his victim's blood. He was sent to Washington and again back to the Bay State Penitentiary for fifteen years. He never saw the light of day, being confined in a dungeon and alone.

When the Government made arrangements for the transfer of its criminals to Columbus, Massachusetts insisted that Brown be taken along. On arriving at Columbus he stabbed a guard with a fork. He will be removed to Washington.

# PROMINENT PEOPLE.

PRINCE BISMARCK is partly of Slav origin.

JUSTICE LAMAR'S long locks have been clipped close and are now quite gray.

IT is fifty-nine years since Gladstone took his seat in the British House of Commons.

CARL SCHURZ has built for himself a pretty summer cottage at Lake George, N. Y.

JULES MASSENET is regarded by many people as the most popular musician in Paris.

BISMARCK and Von Moltke once fought a duel over a girl when they were fellow students.

SENATORS HAWLEY, of Connecticut, and Gibson, of Louisiana, very much resemble each other.

GENERAL BIDWELL, the Prohibition candidate for President, will not do any campaign speaking.

BARON HIRSCH, the Hebrew philanthropist, is planning an extended tour through the United States and Canada.

JUSTICE SHIRAS, the new appointee to the Supreme Bench, is a cousin of James G. Blaine, his mother having been a Blaine.

SIMS REEVES, the famous English concert tenor, who is now an old man, has joined the teaching staff of the Guildhall School of Music, London.

WATSON R. SPERRY, of Delaware, the newly appointed Minister to Persia, is about forty-five years of age and a graduate of Yale, class of '71.

COLONEL ROBERT H. CROCKETT, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth Arkansas District, is a grandson of the famous Davy Crockett.

THE little Queen of Holland has had a uniform made for her, as Emperor William, of Germany, has appointed her Colonel of the Second Regiment of Westphalian Infantry.

CHAIRMAN CARTER, of the Republican National Committee, wears a light colored goatee, and in many personal features is a striking reproduction of the traditional "Uncle Sam."

ROBERT H. FOLGER, of Massilon, Ohio, is claimed to be the oldest practising attorney in the United States. He was born in Chester County, Penn., 1812, and began the practice of law thirty years thereafter.

CHARLES F. LUMMIS, the young novelist and explorer, whose fame is beginning to spread beyond the pages of the magazines, is about thirty-two years old and has passed his recent years in the far Southwest.

KNUT NELSON, who is the Republican candidate for Governor of Minnesota, is familiarly called "the little Norwegian." Mr. Nelson is short in stature, being about five feet, five inches in height, and wears a closely cropped, dark chin beard, streaked with gray. His profession is the law. In it, as in political life, he is especially popular with the Scandinavian citizens of the Northwest.

# A FRIGHTFUL FATE.

## Five Children Burned to Death in a Georgia Town.

Nathan Ellis and his wife, with his sister, Silver Baker, went to church at Griffin, Ga., a few nights ago, leaving two children of a dead sister of Ellis and three of the Baker woman's children locked up in the building. The house was discovered on fire about nine o'clock, and the flames had gained such headway that it was impossible to rescue the children, although their cries for help were heard. All five perished.

# THE MARKETS.

## Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

| 34 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **BEANS AND PEAS.** | | | |
| Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice $ | — | @ | $2 25 |
| Medium, 1891, choice | — | @ | 2 00 |
| Pea, 1891, choice | — | @ | 2 00 |
| White kidney, 1891, choice | 2 75 | @ | 2 80 |
| Red kidney, 1891, choice | — | @ | 3 00 |
| Yellow eye, 1891, choice | — | @ | — |
| Lima, Cal., per bush | 2 00 | @ | 2 05 |
| Green peas, 1891, per bush | 1 70 | @ | — |
| 1891, bags | 1 60 | @ | 1 65 |
| 1891, Scotch | — | @ | — |
| **BUTTER.** | | | |
| Creamery—St. & Penn. extras | 23½ | @ | 24 |
| St. & Penn., firsts | 21 | @ | 22½ |
| Western, firsts | 21 | @ | 22½ |
| Western, seconds | 19 | @ | 20 |
| Western, thirds | 17 | @ | 18 |
| State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras | 22 | @ | — |
| Half tubs and pails, 1sts | 20 | @ | 21 |
| Half tubs and pails, 2ds | 18 | @ | 19 |
| Welsh tubs, extras | 21 | @ | 21½ |
| Welsh tubs, 1sts | 19 | @ | 20 |
| Welsh tubs, 2ds | 17½ | @ | 18½ |
| Western—Im. creamery, 1sts | — | @ | 20½ |
| W. Im. creamery, 2ds | 16 | @ | 18 |
| W. Im. creamery, 3ds | 15 | @ | 15½ |
| Western Factory, firsts | 16 | @ | 16½ |
| W. Factory, seconds | 15 | @ | 15½ |
| W. Factory and dairy, 3ds | 14 | @ | 14½ |
| **CHEESE.** | | | |
| State factory—Full cream, large size white, fancy | 9½ | @ | 9¾ |
| Full cream, colored, fancy | 9¼ | @ | 9¾ |
| Full cream, good to prime | 8¾ | @ | 8¾ |
| Part skims, choice | 6¾ | @ | 7 |
| Part skims, good to prime | 5 | @ | 6 |
| Part skims, common | 3 | @ | 4¾ |
| Full skims | 1 | @ | 2 |
| **EGGS.** | | | |
| State and Penn—Fresh | 20½ | @ | 21 |
| Western—Fresh, fancy | 19½ | @ | 20 |
| Fresh, fair to prime | — | @ | — |
| **FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.** | | | |
| Apples—Nyack pippin, bbl. | 2 00 | @ | 2 75 |
| Orange pippin, per bbl. | 1 25 | @ | 2 00 |
| Up River, per bbl. | — | @ | — |
| Pears, Sugar Top, per bbl. | — | @ | — |
| Bloodgood, per bbl. | 2 50 | @ | 3 00 |
| Bell, per bbl. | 1 75 | @ | 2 25 |
| Grapes—Western N. Y., Catawba 5 lb. basket | — | @ | — |
| Western N. Y., Concord | — | @ | — |
| Peaches, Md. & Del., crate | 2 00 | @ | 3 00 |
| Huckleberries, per quart | 7 | @ | 11 |
| Jersey per quart | — | @ | — |
| Md. & Del. per quart | — | @ | — |
| Blackberries, per quart | 7 | @ | 12 |
| Jersey, per quart | — | @ | — |
| Gooseberries, prime green, qt. | — | @ | — |
| Raspberries, red, Jersey, pint | 8 | @ | 9 |
| Currants, per quart | — | @ | — |
| Watermelons, per 100 | 8 00 | @ | 20 00 |
| Muskmelons, per bbl. | 50 | @ | 2 50 |
| **HOPS.** | | | |
| State—1891, choice, per lb | 27 | @ | 26 |
| 1891, prime | 24 | @ | 24½ |
| 1891, common to good | 20 | @ | 23½ |
| 1890, common to choice | 14 | @ | 18 |
| Old odds | 7 | @ | 10 |
| **LIVE POULTRY.** | | | |
| Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn. | — | @ | 12½ |
| Western, per lb | 12 | @ | 12½ |
| Spring Chickens, local, lb | 12 | @ | 13½ |
| Small to medium | — | @ | — |
| Roosters, old, per lb | — | @ | 7½ |
| Turkeys, per lb | 10 | @ | 11 |
| Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair | 60 | @ | 85 |
| Southern, per pair | 50 | @ | 60 |
| Geese, Western, per pair | 1 25 | @ | 1 37 |
| Southern, per pair | 1 12 | @ | 1 25 |
| Pigeons, per pair | 30 | @ | 40 |
| **DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.** | | | |
| Turkeys—Selected hens, lb | — | @ | — |
| Mixed weights | 17 | @ | 18 |
| Toms, fair to prime | — | @ | — |
| Chickens—Phila., broilers | 16 | @ | 20 |
| L. I. broilers | — | @ | — |
| Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb | 13 | @ | 13½ |
| Western, per lb | 13 | @ | 13½ |
| Ducks—Western, per lb | 7 | @ | 13 |
| Eastern, per lb | 17 | @ | — |
| Southern, per lb | — | @ | 17 |
| Geese—Spring Eastern, per lb | 17 | @ | 18 |
| Squabs—Dark, per doz | 1 75 | @ | 2 00 |
| Light, per doz | 2 75 | @ | — |
| **VEGETABLES.** | | | |
| Potatoes—Southern, seconds | — | @ | — |
| Norfolk, bbl | — | @ | — |
| Eastern Shore, per bbl | — | @ | — |
| L. I., in bulk, per bbl | 1 50 | @ | 1 62 |
| Cabbage, L. I., per 100 | 4 50 | @ | 6 00 |
| Norfolk, per barrel | — | @ | — |
| Onions—Western, per bbl | — | @ | — |
| State, per bbl | 2 00 | @ | 2 25 |
| Squash—Marrow, per barrel | 75 | @ | 1 00 |
| L. I., yellow, barrel | 75 | @ | 1 00 |
| L. I., white, barrel | 75 | @ | 1 00 |
| Peas, S. Jersey, ½ bbl. basket | — | @ | — |
| Long Island, per bag | — | @ | — |
| Cucumbers, Norfolk, crate | — | @ | — |
| Long Island, per 100 | 75 | @ | 1 00 |
| String beans, L. I., bag | — | @ | — |
| Tomatoes, Acme, etc., crate | 50 | @ | 75 |
| Grant, etc., per crate | 30 | @ | 40 |
| **GRAIN, ETC.** | | | |
| Flour—City Mill Extra | 4 30 | @ | 4 45 |
| Patents | 4 85 | @ | 5 00 |
| Wheat—No. 2 Red | 82¾ | @ | 83 |
| Rye—State | 61 | @ | 60 |
| Barley—Two-rowed State | — | @ | — |
| Corn—Ungraded Mixed | 57 | @ | 58 |
| Oats—No. 2 White | 41 | @ | 42 |
| Mixed Western | — | @ | — |
| Hay—Good to Choice | 75 | @ | 85 |
| Straw—Long Rye | — | @ | 55 |
| Lard—City Steam | 7.50c | @ | — |
| **LIVE STOCK.** | | | |
| Beeves, City dressed | 6 | @ | 8½ |
| Milch Cows, com. to good | 20 00 | @ | 48 00 |
| Calves, City dressed | 9 | @ | 12 |
| Sheep, per 100 lbs | 4 25 | @ | 5 50 |
| Lambs, per lb | 5¾ | @ | 7 |
| Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs | 6 00 | @ | 6 20 |
| Dressed | 7½ | @ | 8 |

# WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

THE City of Mexico will have a special exhibit at the World's Fair.

GERMANY will be represented at the Columbian Exposition as it never has been at any previous international exposition.

THE Pilot Commission of New York has decided to make an exhibit at the World's Fair in the Transportation department.

THE old wh